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Bonn-Paris Rift Reported Over Nuclear Guarantees

By Paul Lewis

CAHORS, France (NYT) — A quarrel between France and West Germany over plutonium, the principal explosive in nuclear weapons, is threatening to divide West European nations on the question of nuclear security and to complicate further President Carter's campaign for stricter controls on nuclear technology.

Diplomatic sources here for the semiannual meeting of Common Market foreign ministers said that the issues in the dispute are so politically sensitive that both governments are reluctant to see them aired publicly before next month's elections for the European Parliament.

Under contract, France's new La Hague plant reprocesses spent West German reactor fuel to recover its plutonium. The immediate cause of the quarrel between West Germany and France is that France refuses to return the plutonium without irrevocable guarantees that it will be used only for peaceful purposes.

Although plutonium can be used in nuclear weapons, the Europeans plan to use it as fuel in a type of reactor that they are developing. Known as the fast breeder, the reactor promises to increase dramatically the amount of energy that uranium yields. West Germany is also interested in using plutonium as fuel in existing kinds of reactors.

Rule Change Sought
Under Common Market rules, nuclear fuel must be allowed to move freely among member states under the sole supervision of the EEC Executive Commission in Brussels. But the French government contends that these rules, included in the so-called Euratom Treaty, are obsolete. It wants to change them to insure that it has total control over its nuclear civil and military nuclear programs.

U.S. diplomats are watching the dispute closely, fearing that a wholesale renegotiation of the Euratom Treaty might complicate the Carter administration's effort to win European backing for tighter international controls on the spread of nuclear technology.

This effort will come to a head next year when President Carter and other Western leaders receive a major international report on preventing the spread of nuclear technology. The leaders' commission will report at a meeting in London in 1979.

Japan, which also has its spent reactor fuel reprocessed at the La Hague plant, has agreed to leave the reprocessed plutonium in France until it is needed for Japan's fast-breeder reactors.

Bomb Embarrassed
But West Germany is reported to be seriously embarrassed by France's action. It feels that the French move implies that West Germany cannot be trusted with plutonium, although it renounced nuclear weapons when it began to arm after World War II. Bonn says that the French attitude also

raises doubts about France's reliability as a supplier of nuclear fuel. Smaller Common Market countries, notably Belgium and the Netherlands, are also suspicious of France's call for a revision of the treaty. Although anxious to stop the spread of nuclear weapons, both countries fear that France may secretly hope to gain a commercial advantage by restricting sophisticated technology involving plutonium to the handful of countries that already have nuclear weapons.

Russia Eases Ticket Policy For Olympics

WASHINGTON, May 15 (UPI) — In a reversal of policy, Soviet officials have decided to allow Americans and others who live abroad to apply for visas and tickets for the 1980 Moscow Olympics in the country where they live.

Until the change May 1, an American living overseas had to apply for a visa and buy tickets for the Moscow Olympics in the United States. He also had to travel to the games from the United States and return there. Defending the previous policy that forbade the selling of tickets in each country to anyone except nationals of that country, Soviet officials had emphasized the necessity for national quotas for tickets to the games. Tickets for previous Olympics had been more readily available, but they are tightly controlled for the Moscow Olympics because of the scarcity of hotel accommodations.

The quota for each country has not been changed; for the United States, the limit is 20,000. Tickets bought by a foreign resident of a country now are taken from the quota of that country.

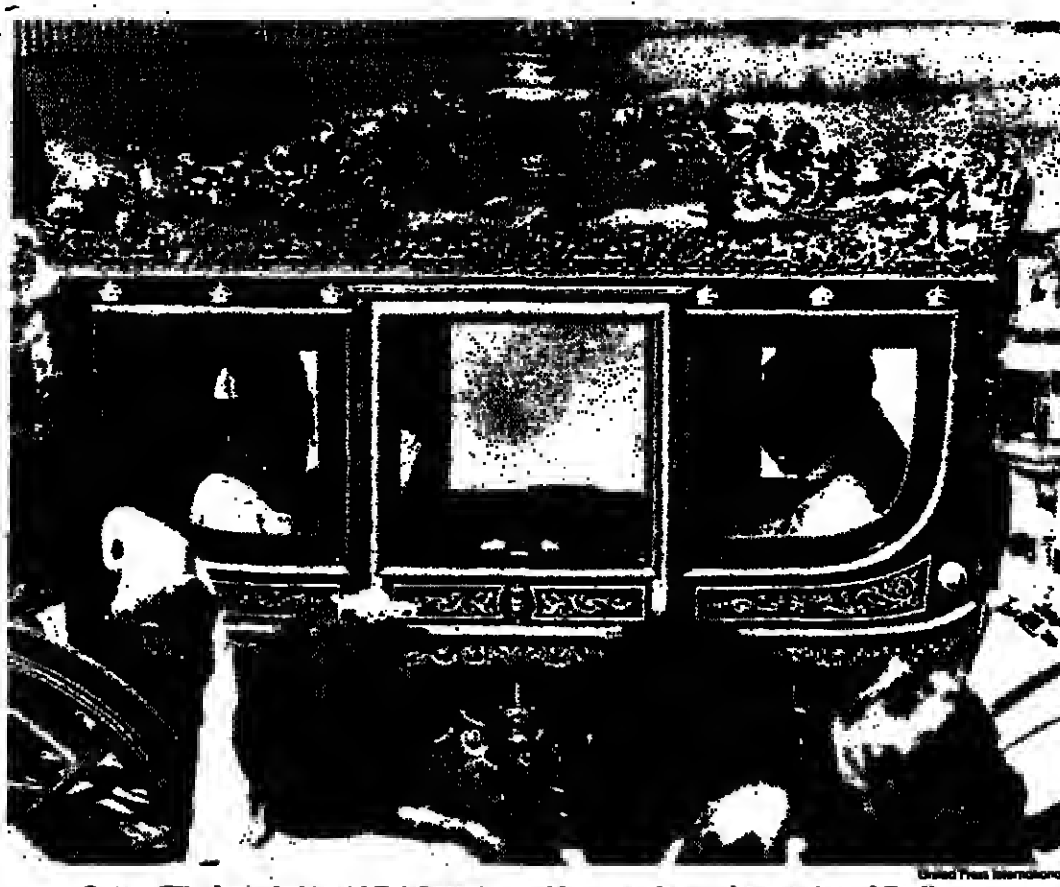
tries that already have nuclear weapons. They note that France is the only country in the world that has completed industrial development of the whole nuclear fuel cycle, offering commercial enrichment and reprocessing of reactor fuels for other countries and selling the reactors in which the fuel is used.

Britain, the only other West European country with nuclear weapons of its own, appears to have a common interest with France in insuring that Common Market rules do not dilute national control over the nuclear industry. Many here believe that the new Conservative government's attitude may be decisive in France's attempt to change the treaty.

Preliminary Effort
Diplomatic sources said that the Common Market foreign ministers made a preliminary effort to heal the rift at their meeting here during the weekend. But the British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, who was meeting his European opposite numbers for the first time since taking office last week, said that he needed more time to study the issues.

Last week, Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet of France described the dispute as "not yet ripe for solution."

Although the Euratom Treaty limiting the authority of signatory governments over nuclear affairs has existed since 1958, it has not interfered with any nation's nuclear plans because the Executive Commission in Brussels has been reluctant to enforce its provisions. But in recent months the European Court of Justice has ordered the commission to enforce the Euratom Treaty more vigorously, much to the consternation of the French government. The Executive Commission recently told Britain that it had no right to contract directly with Australia for uranium supplies and insisted on representing all nine Common Market governments at an international conference on nuclear safety.



Queen Elizabeth (left) and Prince Andrew ride yesterday to the opening of Parliament.

Defense Ministers Hold Talks

Soviet Buildup Worries NATO

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, May 15 (UPI) — The Soviet Union is attempting to destabilize the East-West balance of nuclear power, the chairman of NATO's military committee reported in alliance defense ministers today.

Gen. Zeiner Gundersen said at the meeting that there was considerable military concern over the Soviet Union's deployment of the intermediate-range, multiwarhead SS-20 missile that is targeted on Western Europe.

He said that this, and the Soviet Union's long-range Backfire bomb-

ers and submarines in the Baltic that carry nuclear weapons, represent "a deliberate attempt by the Soviets to destabilize the theater nuclear balance in Europe." He added that this "represents a serious threat to Europe and to the solidarity of the alliance and is a problem which, like it or not, the alliance must now solve."

The talks also revealed a growing concern by the alliance about the Warsaw Pact's deployment of chemical weapons which has become rather large, according to a NATO official. Gen. Gundersen said that "many NATO nations do

not have the necessary defensive equipment against such weapons."

[In Budapest, the seven foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact proposed today that all European countries, the United States and Canada hold a meeting later this year to adopt East-West confidence building measures, the Associated Press reported.]

A communiqué on the two-day meeting of the foreign ministers which ended earlier today said that consultations should start without delay among the countries concerned about the site and the date of the conference. It said the measures should include concrete steps toward military détente.

Against this background of the Warsaw Pact's increasing threat, NATO ministers agreed that the 3 percent annual increase in real terms in defense expenditures pledged by all NATO members should be extended beyond the commitment to 1981, to 1986.

The 13 European allies have together budgeted about \$75 billion for military spending. The prospective U.S. military budget is \$122.7 billion for the 1980 fiscal year.

Senior U.S. sources said, "This extended period of the 3 percent growth in defense expenditure is the objective." No nation was formally committed to it, but all

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Reactors in U.S. To Get Hot Lines

WASHINGTON, May 15 (UPI) — Hot-line telephones are to be installed in the control rooms of nuclear power plants in the United States, to permit emergency communication with the headquarters here of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

NRC Chairman Joseph Hendrie told the energy subcommittee of the House Government Operations Committee yesterday that almost all of the country's 70 commercial atomic reactors would have the telephones in service by the end of next month.

"When that phone is picked up, it will automatically ring at the NRC operations center and the appropriate regional office," he said. Both are to be manned around the clock.

Queen Reports Thatcher Plans To Parliament

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, May 15 (NYT) — In a blaze of pageantry, Queen Elizabeth II opened a momentous session of Parliament today with promises from the new Conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to reverse the tide of Britain's political evolution.

For the first time in this country's history, both of the protagonists in the traditional ceremony were women. The queen, wearing a gold sequined dress and the imperial crown, which contains the ruby that Henry V wore at Agincourt, read a speech composed for her by Mrs. Thatcher and her advisers.

The prime minister, in an off-white two-piece suit and a peach-colored straw hat, watched impassively at the bar of the opulent House of Lords.

The government pledged that during the next 17 months it would reduce income taxes, reform trade unions, set public housing to tenants, revise contempt laws, open a fourth television network that would be controlled by commercial broadcasters, decentralize decisions on education and impose new controls on immigration.

In foreign affairs, it promised closer ties to Europe, increased spending on defense and a new look at the possibility of recognizing the Rhodesian government.

Ambitious Program
It was one of the most ambitious programs presented by a new administration in Britain since the end of World War II. The 11-minute speech, read by the queen from the throne beneath the gilded

Gothic canopy at the south end of the lords' chamber, represented the fullest statement so far of what the Tories intend to do with the 43-seat majority that they won in the May 3 election.

Although the government's plans were couched in general and non-inflammatory language, they drew immediate fire from some quarters. James Callaghan, the leader of the opposition Labor Party, said in the House of Commons this afternoon that the Conservatives were proposing "negative and sterile" policies.

The government seeks a society in which the operative question is "what's in it for me?" the former prime minister asserted. "They say they wish to unite the country," he said, "but their measures will divide it."

Among the more controversial Tory proposals were the ones dealing with trade unions. Mr. Callaghan dismissed them as "cosmetic," arguing that a spirit of renewed cooperation between the government and the unions was what was needed, not further legislation.

Curbs on Picketing
To achieve what they described in the queen's speech as "a fair balance between the rights and duties of the trade-union movement," the Tories proposed curbs on secondary picketing, greater democracy in union voting and protection against dismissal because of the closed shop.

Even that limited program will be delayed until late this year to allow

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain brushes the shoulder of Norman St. John-Stevas, the House of Commons leader, as they wait yesterday for the opening of Parliament.

Study Says Fewer Would Die in Soviet Union

U.S., Russia Seen Surviving Nuclear War

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, May 15 (UPI) — Although more Americans than Russians would be killed immediately in an all-out war using strategic nuclear weapons, the two superpowers would survive in a primitive form, according to a soon-to-be-released study of nuclear war effects by the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment.

Up to 165 million of the 220 million people in the United States could die, the study found, but the survivors would live under conditions that would be "the economic equivalent of the Middle Ages."

As for the Soviet Union, a large-scale U.S. attack against its "military and urban-industrial targets would remove that nation from a position of power and influence for the remainder of this century." As many as 100 million of the 261 million population there could die.

The study was requested last September by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and was designed to provide information during Senate consideration of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, known as SALT-2.

Drawing on classified executive branch surveys and reports by four private research firms the study found:

• In a limited nuclear attack against each other's strategic nuclear forces, "while the consequences might be endurable [since they would be on a scale with wars and epidemics that nations have endured], the number of deaths might be as high as 20 million."

• In the months and even years after the nuclear strikes the number of deaths could equal those at the time of the attack because of starvation as well as lack of shelter and medical services.

• One of the greatest unknowns is the effect that thousands of nuclear explosions would have on the environment. "The possibility of significant long-term ecological damage cannot be excluded" and "some regions might be almost uninhabitable."

• Soviet warheads could result in more Americans being killed. Yet the larger and more varied U.S. economy could recover more rapidly from a nuclear attack.

• Although the report credits the widely publicized Soviet civil defense program with some saving of lives, the study concludes "it is not clear that a civil defense program based on providing shelters or planning evacuation would necessarily be effective."

• "Conditions after the attack would get worse before they started to get better," particularly for medical assistance, food, water and shelter after long-term radioactive fallout.

Original promoters of the study believed that it would aid in getting the SALT-2 agreement approved. "If reminded of the horrors of nuclear war," a member of the study advisory panel said yesterday, "it was thought senators would like it less and that might help votes."

In some ways, however, SALT opponents might use it to promote their idea that a nation could survive a nuclear war. In addition, the benefits of civil defense planning, although small, become apparent in each attack situation.

In the case of a Soviet first strike against U.S. strategic weapons bases, the study estimates that 2 million to 20 million Americans

would die, depending on the time of the attack and "the degree of emergency preparations."

Since U.S. missile silos are away from big cities, such an attack "would cause relatively little civilian blast damage."

But bomber bases and strategic submarine facilities are near cities, such as Sacramento, Calif., and Charleston S.C.

"Little Rock, Ark., for example, the site of an ICBM base and bomber base, would receive blast damage from a pattern attack (designed to destroy bombers in flight), and intense fallout from the attack on ICBMs," the report says.

Megaton Warheads
The heavy destruction from the Soviet attack assumes the use of megaton-size nuclear warheads. (A megaton is an explosive force equivalent to that of one million tons of TNT.) A U.S. counterattack would involve smaller warheads, but megaton-size bombs dropped from aircraft "would create very large amounts of fallout," according to the study.

Soviet civil defense preparations — such as sheltering — "are more extensive than in the United States," the study says, but "the Soviets might have more difficulty than the United States in improving fallout protection" since "frozen earth and mud could create problems."

The Russians would experience similar problems, the report says. Even in peacetime, it notes, antibiotics are in short supply in the Soviet Union. Many could be expected to die from diseases "after being exposed to radiation."

Magazines that are regularly seized from arriving travelers by Soviet customs officials and are kept from ordinary people in the Soviet Union.

The opinions on world events that Romanians and Hungarians get from their own press, and East Germans from West German television, would be strictly taboo in the Soviet Union.

Czechoslovak students can walk into downtown cafes in Prague any night of the week and listen to local bands play jazz. In Moscow, young people must maneuver and find the right contacts to get scarce tickets to infrequent, unadvertised jazz sessions in out-of-the-way halls.

Budapest stores carry rock records that can be bought in Moscow only at high prices on the black market, if at all. And everywhere, although to a lesser extent in Bulgaria, anyone can flip a television switch or go to a theater and watch U.S. films that a Soviet citizen would ever see unless he had the political status or personal connections to gain entrance to closed showings.

Western fiction not yet judged fit

for Soviet readers, including Joseph Heller's "Catch 22," Mario Puzo's "The Godfather," and James Joyce's "Ulysses," has been translated into Hungarian and is widely read.

Kojak Is a Hero
Governments in Eastern Europe are generally willing to spend precious hard currency on consumer goods and entertainment from the West, while the Kremlin is not, with the result that stores in most East European capitals are plentifully stocked with products unavailable in Soviet citizens, and television in Poland, Hungary and Romania carries U.S.-made series, such as "Colombo" and "Streets of San Francisco," which are barred from the Soviet screen.

Hungarian television is now broadcasting "Roots," a teen-ager at a Warsaw high school confided to an American: "Our real hero is Kojak."

East European officials are proud of these differences, but wary of stressing them to the detriment of the Soviet Union's image. "The Soviet attitude is, 'Yna do

Businessmen Alone Cited In Japan Bribery Scandal

By Henry Scott-Stokes

TOKYO, May 15 (NYT) — A four-month investigation into an aircraft payoff scandal ended here today with charges against four businessmen.

Prosecutors failed to establish a criminal connection between the Nishio-Iwai trading company and two former premiers and a former defense minister named as alleged recipients of company bribes in connection with sales of McDonnell Douglas jet fighters to Japan in the 1960s.

The four businessmen, who work for or were once associated with Nishio-Iwai, an agent for U.S. aircraft firms, were charged with offenses ranging from breach of Japan's stringent foreign-exchange laws to perjury in Parliament.

The scandal is perceived here as demonstrating that the conservative Liberal Democratic Party, which is backed by a powerful bureaucracy and by big business, protects politicians suspected of taking bribes. Only one of the three political principals was questioned by the prosecutors.

The affair began early this year with publication in Washington of reports by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on sales by McDonnell Douglas Corp. and Grumman Corp. in Japan and other countries.

In 1976 the Lockheed case led to the indictment of former Premier Kakuei Tanaka on charges of taking more than \$2 million in bribes; Mr. Tanaka's trial continues in Tokyo. The Nishio-Iwai affair is considered to be more serious than the Lockheed affair because it involved sales of military aircraft to

India Storm Toll Rises Above 350

NEW DELHI, May 15 (AP) — The death toll in last Saturday's hurricane that battered coastal districts of southern India has risen beyond 350, state officials said today.

According to Chief Minister Chenna Reddy of Andhra Pradesh State, the toll is expected to rise above 500.

Although there were fewer fatalities than in a 1977 storm in the same area which claimed 14,000 lives, last weekend's hurricane caused more than three times the property damage, Mr. Reddy said.

For SALT Verification

Turkey Links U-2s, Soviet Consent

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, May 15 (NYT) — Turkey has told the United States that it will only allow U-2 planes to fly over its territory to check Soviet compliance with the second strategic arms limitation treaty if the Soviet Union does not object.

The Turkish Foreign Ministry issued a statement yesterday, confirming authoritative articles in the Turkish press, that lifted the secrecy on one of the most delicate sets of negotiations in recent years.

Premier Ecevit said today that flights of U.S. spy planes within Turkish airspace to verify Soviet compliance with the SALT-2 treaty would not violate Soviet sovereignty, Associated Press reported.

Briefing his Republican People's Party on the U.S. request to fly planes over Turkey to peer into Soviet nuclear test areas, Mr. Ecevit said that such missions would not be like "past controversial flights of spy planes over Soviet territory."

The statement issued in Ankara caused consternation in Washington because it again raised the question of whether the SALT-2 accord, which is to be signed in Vienna next month by President Carter and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, could be adequately verified.

In addition, the issue of whether high-flying U.S. reconnaissance planes can carry out missions in Turkey has caused problems for the Carter administration in its efforts to secure congressional approval of increased economic and military aid for that country.

Faced with the loss of two important electronic listening posts in Iran, the Carter administration informed key members of Congress early last month that it was considering the use of the U-2 planes in fly close to the Soviet borders in Turkish airspace to monitor Soviet missile test firings in central Asia.

The information, augmented by satellites and land stations in Turkey, would be used to compensate for the loss of the Iranian stations. The New York Times reported the administration's plan last month (IHT, April 6).

The data would be used to check Soviet compliance with the limits placed on modernization and other aspects of land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles covered in the SALT-2 agreement.

According to the Turkish accounts, Mr. Carter sent a three-page letter to Premier Bulent Ecevit explaining in detail the U.S. belief that its U-2 planes must be able to fly over Turkish airspace to verify the treaty. Intensive but highly secret negotiations ensued, ending with a visit to Ankara last Monday and Tuesday by Warren Christopher, the U.S. deputy secretary of state.

Mr. Ecevit, according to the Turkish press, told Mr. Christopher that, while he supported the strategic arms accord, he would not permit the U-2 flights unless the Russians agreed to them. The Turkish news reports were urgently cabled to Washington but, before officials could react, the Turkish Foreign Ministry in effect confirmed the reports.

Authoritative sources in Washington said that Mr. Ecevit was trying to be cooperative but feared that he would encounter leftist pressures if he appeared to be agreeing to the U.S. plan in the face of Soviet criticism.

Moreover, the sources said that Mr. Ecevit was concerned about upsetting relations with the Soviet Union. In effect, he was reported to have told Mr. Christopher last week that if the United States could win Soviet acquiescence to the monitoring plan, Turkey would be willing to go along.

Officials here were unwilling to speculate on whether Moscow would consent, but an official said that, if the Russians blocked Turkey from allowing the U-2s, it could hurt seriously the chances of U.S. Senate approval of the treaty. So far, the United States has not raised the matter with the Soviet Union.

"Reports that the United States has made a representation to Turkey in connection with SALT-2 are correct," the Turkish statement said. "In order to carry out verification in an effective and credible manner, the United States has

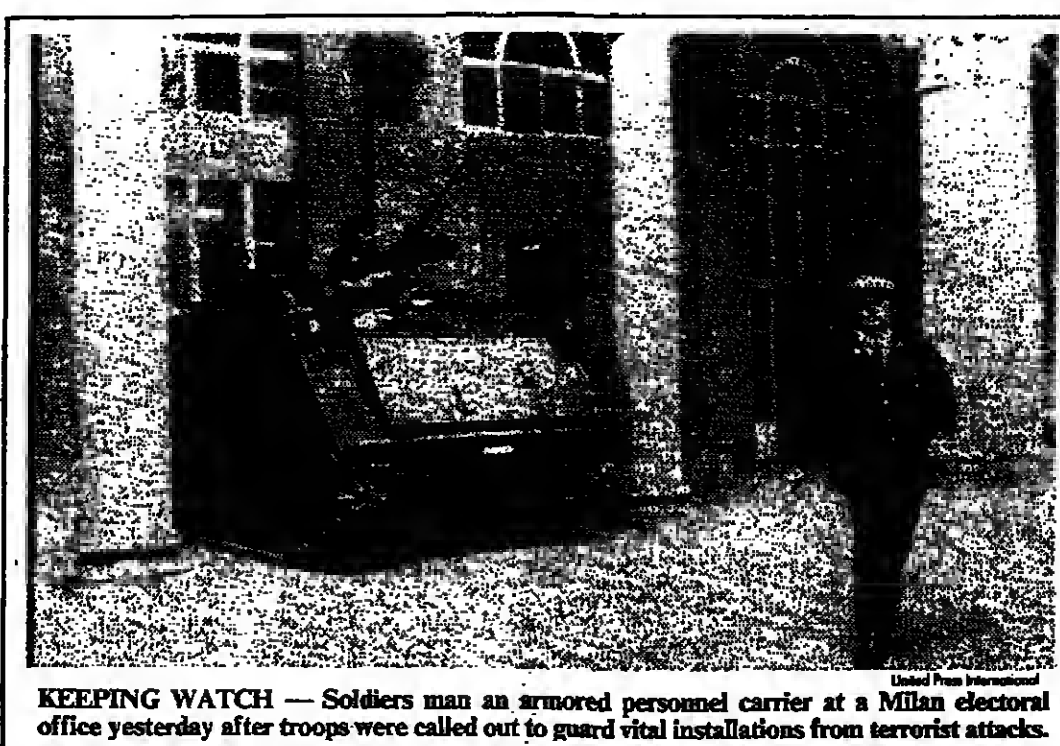
pointed out the need for overflights within Turkish airspace by specially equipped aircraft at a high altitude and, in asking Turkey's permission for this purpose, has stressed the great importance of such overflights, which would be limited to Turkish airspace. These aircraft would not be based in Turkey."

The statement continued: "In response to the U.S. request, it has been pointed out that Turkey attaches great importance to SALT-2 and to its effective implementation. But, stressing Turkey's desire for good relations with the Russians, the statement said that "it is only natural that Turkey takes into consideration her own security and relations with her neighbors and takes care to base her relations with her neighbors on mutual trust."

It said that Turkey's contribution to implementation of the strategic arms accord "cannot be separated from her contribution to international détente and as such will feel the need, from this point of view, to exhibit care accordingly."

The Soviet press has been critical ever since the initial reports last month of the plan to fly the U-2s over Turkey along the Soviet border.

Since the case of Francis Gary Powers, whose U-2, based in Turkey, was shot down over Soviet territory in 1960, the plane has become synonymous with espionage. The current idea, however, is for the U-2s to be stationed at a British base on Cyprus and only to fly over Turkish territory.



KEEPING WATCH — Soldiers man an armored personnel carrier at a Milan electoral office yesterday after troops were called out to guard vital installations from terrorist attacks.

Islamic Workers Print Pirate Edition

Tehran Journalists Strike for Freedom

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, May 15 — Journalists walked out at Iran's biggest newspaper today to protest encroachments on press freedom. But Islamic workers defied the editor and their colleagues to bring out a pirate edition of the paper, the afternoon daily Kayhan.

The conflict is part of a growing crisis in the Iranian press and a reflection of the power struggle between leftists and Moslem funda-

mentalists who joined forces last winter to overthrow Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

A senior editorial spokesman at Kayhan, which normally circulates about a million copies, said today that since the February revolution, whenever a journalist wrote an article too critical of the new regime, the workers would refuse to print it and storm through the office shouting "God is great."

Kayhan has the most modern printing plant in Iran and Abol-Hasan Bani Sadr, a former economic adviser to revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, would like to take it over to publish his Islamic revolution newspaper. That is what the whole trouble is about, the spokesman said.

The liberal independent daily Ayandegan ceased publication Sunday after it was severely criticized by Ayatollah Khomeini. The Tehran leftist daily Peigham Emruz has complained that its copies have been burned in the provinces and news vendors beaten for selling it. The capital's other afternoon daily, Ettelaat, printed a front page editorial today calling on Ayatollah Khomeini to stop "irresponsible people interfering with the press and acting against press freedom."

Israel Debts

Meanwhile, the government ordered the disbanding and disarming of all Arab nationalist groups in the southern province of Khuzestan, the site of weekend clashes between government militia and Arab gunmen.

The National Iranian Oil Co. announced today that Israel owes it \$780 million for crude oil shipments and an oil pipeline built in Israel.

The state radio announcement quoted officials as saying half the debt was for oil and the rest for the direct investment Iran had made in building the pipeline.

The chief of Iran's central Islamic court today indirectly invited the Palestine Liberation Organization to execute the exiled shah, who is living in the Bahamas.

Ex-Employee Seeks Asylum

Sheikh Sadegh Khalkhali, quoting a message from Ayatollah Khomeini, said that anyone — Iranian or Palestinian, Moslem or non-Moslem or even from the Bahamas — was free to execute the shah.

In Bern, a spokesman for the Swiss justice ministry said today that Ardeshir Zahedi, the former Iranian ambassador to the United States who is on the Islamic revolutionary court's "death list," has asked for political asylum in Switzerland. He said that Mr. Zahedi

had made the request some time ago and that a decision was likely within a few weeks.

Ayatollah Khomeini met with a delegation of Iranian Jews yesterday and assured them of fair treatment under his Islamic republic, Iran state radio reported.

The broadcast claimed the Jewish delegation told Ayatollah Khomeini that it regretted "plots of Zionism." The meeting with the ayatollah occurred less than a week after Islamic firing squads executed Jewish millionaire businessman Habib Elghanian on charges of aiding Israeli attacks on Palestinians. His death provoked expressions of concern in Israel and the United States over the fate of Iran's 70,000 Jews.

In another development, a revolutionary court in Tehran executed two former SAVAK agents and a national police officer on charges of killing anti-shah protesters last year.

Romania Denies Sending Troops To Attend Warsaw Pact Games

BUCHAREST, May 15 (AP) — Romanian officials denied today a report that they were sending troops to Hungary for their first military maneuvers abroad in a decade.

"Romania's position did not change at all," a government official said, referring to Bucharest's longstanding policy of keeping its Warsaw Pact troops at home.

A report by the Hungarian news agency MTI last week said that troops and staffs of various countries had arrived in Hungary for "Shield 79" exercises. It said participants included officers and soldiers of the Bulgarian, Romanian, Soviet and Czechoslovak armies.

"We have attended maneuvers before just at the level of staff officers on map exercises," the Romanian official said. "There were no Romanian troops abroad. Our stand has not changed."

He said staff officers were participating in the Hungarian exercises. Romania's policy reflects President Nicolae Ceausescu's independent Communist politics within the Soviet bloc. Mr. Ceausescu last

But Feels It 'Will Change'

Begin Troubled by Moves To Isolate, Pressure Sadat

By Paul Hoffman

JERUSALEM, May 15 (NYT) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin said today that he and his government were concerned about the isolation of President Anwar Sadat of Egypt in the Arab world and about the economic and political pressures on Cairo from other Arab countries.

"We should like to help President Sadat as much as we can," the prime minister declared. Mr. Begin remarked that there was, however, no reason for viewing the present state of inter-Arab relations with pessimism. Referring to the current Arab boycott of Egypt because of that country's peace treaty with Israel, the prime minister observed: "These things will change."

On a recent visit to the United States, Mr. Begin appealed to the U.S. business community to invest in both Israel and Egypt. This clearly is the kind of support that the Israeli prime minister had in mind today when he discussed President Sadat's position.

Mr. Begin made his remarks during an hour-long conversation at his office here with Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, president and publisher of The New York Times; Sydney Gruson, an executive vice president of The New York Times Co.; and this correspondent.

Soviet Activist Gets

2-Year Labor Term

MOSCOW, May 15 (Reuters) — A 22-year-old Jewish activist who once was denied permission to emigrate was sentenced yesterday to two years' hard labor for draft evasion, Jewish sources said today.

Boris Kalenderov, who taught Hebrew unofficially in Leningrad, was expelled from the city's university after his family applied to emigrate in 1973, the sources said. The family was refused permission to leave the country on the ground that they possessed state secrets, the sources said.

Israel's prime minister is due to meet with President Sadat later this month. The two leaders will be present when the city of El Arish in the Sinai peninsula is returned to Egyptian sovereignty May 27 and they will attend the start of Egyptian-Israeli talks on self-rule for 1.1 million Arabs in the Israeli-occupied territories. The negotiations will begin in the Israeli city of Beersheba and continue later in El Arish.

Egypt will act as an advocate for the Arab inhabitants of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Apparently no qualified representative of what Israel officially calls the "administered territories" has so far been found to be willing to take part in the negotiations on the future status of the two areas, which were conquered by Israel in the 1967 war.

Mr. Begin made it plain in today's conversation that Israel's desire to help President Sadat did not go as far as accepting demands for Palestinian Arab statehood. "We recognize the Arab nation," the prime minister said. "We want to live together with Arabs, we recognize their rights, and they'll get full autonomy. They will be able to elect their own administrative council, which will deal with all their daily affairs. We won't interfere."

Yet, Mr. Begin went on, "we must protect our security; this region isn't Switzerland." He asserted that the presence of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which he said was being armed by the Soviet Union, posed a constant threat of violence and terrorism to Israel.

"Autonomy and sovereignty are worlds apart," Mr. Begin declared. "A Palestinian state would represent a mortal danger to us." The prime minister reiterated what he has often said: "There will never be a Palestinian state. Never."

Vance to Meet Begin

WASHINGTON, May 15 (UPI) — U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will meet Mr. Begin in London next week, State Department officials said yesterday.

Mr. Vance will leave Washington on Sunday to spend two days in London for discussions with the British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, on British policy, particularly on southern Africa. Mr. Begin will be in London at that time to make a speech, the officials said.

Libya Will Pay Troop Ransom

NAIROBI, May 15 (UPI) — Libya has agreed to pay \$40 million to ransom scores of troops captured by Tanzania in the war in Uganda, press and diplomatic reports said today.

Tanzania also pledged to withdraw its army from Uganda as soon as the situation there stabilized, although fighting continues with remnants of Idi Amin's army in the country's northwest corner.

Meanwhile, church officials reported the killing of two Italian missionaries by Amin troops in the northwest, bringing to four the number of missionaries murdered by the loyalists.

NATO Concerned by Soviet Buildup

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NATO ministers also agreed that expenditure on infrastructure in the alliance should be doubled in the next five years. This budget covers the cost of installations such as aircraft carriers, ammunition sites and port facilities that would have to be used in an East-West emergency to receive reinforcements from the United States.

About \$4.5 billion are to be spent on this in the coming period, compared with the \$2.5 billion in the previous phase.

The agreed figure was less than the military wanted and the U.S. Defense Department wanted but substantially more than the sum demanded by the West German government. Taking inflation into account, it represents a modest increase in the previous commitment.

Asked if the alliance itself should adopt chemical weapons, Gen. Gundersen said this was a very political question, but added that there was "an extremely important military argument."

His comments reflected recent remarks by Gen. Alexander Haig, NATO's supreme commander in Europe, who said that the West is critically vulnerable to a Soviet chemical warfare attack and lacks any adequate deterrent against it.

The report to ministers today said that, despite increasing economic difficulties in the Warsaw Pact nations, they are still capable of sustaining their present growth of military spending.

It said that Soviet military spending "probably will continue to increase at its long-term growth rate of 4 to 5 percent a year even though its overall economic growth rate is expected to decline."

The report also noted the improvement in the quality of Soviet equipment and weapons and said that there was no sign these programs had peaked.

Gen. Gundersen said there was also great military concern about the "security of NATO's vital raw materials and sea lines of communication" in view of recent Soviet actions beyond NATO's boundaries and the great increase in Soviet naval power.

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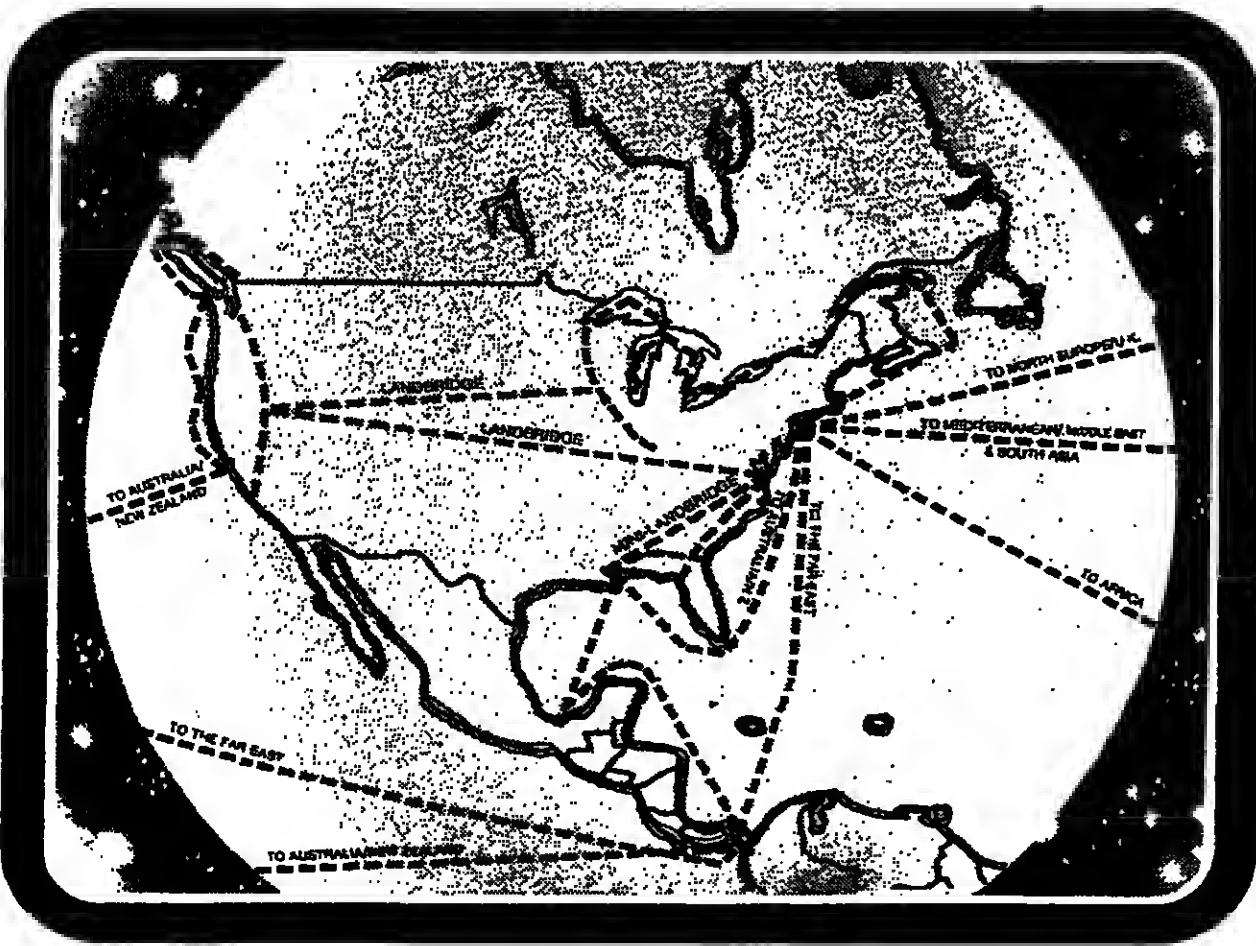
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JAPANESE

In Jonestown Slayings

U.S. Panel Finds Evidence Of Cult Plot to Kill Ryan

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP) — House investigators said today that there is circumstantial evidence of a contingency conspiracy to murder Rep. Leo Ryan by members of a U.S. cult in Guyana.

They also concluded after a six-month investigation that reports that a Peoples Temple execution squad exists to eliminate other national leaders should not be totally discounted.

Showing the concern, the staff investigators delivered their report to the House Foreign Affairs Committee under heavy security with police guards and metal detectors at the doors.

Rep. Ryan, D-Calif., three journalists and a cult defector were shot to death at an airstrip near the Peoples Temple's Jonestown settlement last Nov. 18. The next day, more than 900 cult members died in a mass murder-suicide led by their leader, James Jones.

There is evidence to suggest that Jones and some of his key lieutenants discussed and had understandings to eliminate various individuals, including national political leaders, the staff report concluded. "Time may diminish the possibility of this threat of this factor."

Circumstantial Evidence

The investigators also said that there is circumstantial evidence that Jones had a contingency conspiracy to assassinate Rep. Ryan if he came to the true conditions of the cult during his visit.

"Providing some moderate evidence to the idea of a contingency conspiracy is the fact that the Peoples Temple suicide-murder ritual was carried out before the Port Kaituma airstrip assault returned to Jonestown, the report said.

It said that there also are unconfirmed reports that a large shipment of cyanide used in the mass murder arrived in Jonestown two days before Rep. Ryan's visit.

"Also related is the reported statement of a Jonestown survivor that several days before Mr. Ryan's visit, Jones said that the congressman's plane might fall from the sky."

The House investigators also drew a conclusion last month that it had received warnings of possible mass murder at the cult in Jonestown, but that the reluctance to interfere.

Four Reports

As a result, the House report said, the State Department had four reports of potential violence scattered in files but told Rep. Ryan that danger was unlikely.

However, the House study said, Rep. Ryan was advised more than once by advisers of "gut feelings."

Kennedy, 65 Groups Back U.S. Health Insurance Plan

By Victor Colby

WASHINGTON, May 15 (WP) — Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., the AFL-CIO and 64 national groups yesterday endorsed a cradle-to-grave health insurance plan for everyone and urged President Carter to honor his campaign promises by backing it.

In a Senate caucus room jammed with supporters, Sen. Kennedy said that "all these constituencies" — unions, teachers, nurses, senior citizens, consumer groups, Catholic, Protestant and Jewish groups and others — were sending Congress and the administration a message.

The message, he said, is that "health insurance will be an important area" when people pick their 1980 presidential nominee. On balance, he said, he still will support Mr. Carter for re-election.

None of his supporters said they would do otherwise, but some used far blunter language. Some accused the administration of preparing to support a health insurance bill that would pay mainly for catastrophic illnesses, those that exhaust ordinary private health insurance.

"I understand this present administration is dickering around with [this] kind of no-bid bill," one offering nothing to the poor, near-poor and aged, said William Hutton, executive director of the National Council of Senior Citizens.

"Our Own Way" The president has failed to fulfill his campaign pledges to enact health insurance for all, "and we must go our own way," said AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Lane Kirkland.

The president repeatedly has said that he still favors such insurance, but the nation currently can afford only a first phase toward that goal — to be embodied in a bill he has not yet completed.

Sen. Kennedy and a new co-sponsor, Rep. Henry Waxman, D-Calif., chairman of a House health subcommittee, offered yesterday a "Health Care for All Americans Act" that would order employers to buy adequate health insurance for their workers from one of several new groupings, or consortiums, of private health insurers.

Like the Carter plan, their plan would take full effect only gradually, with a first phase starting in 1983 at the earliest. The enacting legislation would mandate all the subsequent phases. From the start, total payments to doctors and hospitals would be negotiated in advance each year on a state or area basis.

Only by enacting total coverage

that there might be violence. "He tended to discount such warnings with the thought that his office as a congressman would protect him," the report said. "Moreover, he apparently was willing to face whatever danger might be present."

The report said evidence suggests that Rep. Ryan considered the accompanying reporters as a shield and that the reporters "regarded Mr. Ryan's status as a congressman as their best protection."

The House report concluded, as did the State Department, that one of the department's worst errors was to take no action on the written warning of cult defector Deborah Layton Blakey six months before mass suicide rehearsals.

One Reason

In fact, the House investigators said, Ms. Blakey's warning was one reason U.S. Ambassador John Burke cabled the State Department for authority to ask Guyana to watch the cult more closely.

But they said that Mr. Burke's request was so cautiously worded that the department rejected it, saying the overtone "could be construed by some as U.S. government interference." Both the House and the State Department investigations concluded that Mr. Burke's cable was cautiously worded because he was afraid the cult would obtain a copy under the Freedom of Information Act.

The report said that the cult could not have operated without some cooperation from Guyanese officials. It said there is testimony that two such officials supported the cult because they liked its socialist philosophy.

The report also said that Jones conducted intimidation campaigns against reporters in San Francisco and intimidated public officials to support him.

U.S. Says Small-Car Sales Up 34% Since Year Ago

By Larry Kramer

WASHINGTON, May 15 (WP) — Sales of small cars — imports and subcompacts — during the first four months of this year were 34 percent higher than a year ago, while big car sales fell 16 percent, according to a survey by the Department of Transportation.

The survey reveals that all manufacturers are experiencing record shortages of small cars.

Delivery time on new small cars is lagging as much as a year for the most popular models. The wait for a Volkswagen diesel Rabbit, for example, is now about a year, and some dealers are refusing to take orders for the car.

Other models also are doing well.



CAR OF FUTURE — The U.S. Transportation Department unveiled its Research Safety Vehicle this week in Washington. The car features improved safety, fuel economy and low exhaust emissions. Brock Adams, Transportation Department secretary, said the experimental car, built by a Buffalo, N.Y., firm, is "several steps ahead of anything Detroit is building."

U.S. Gas-Saving Study Backs Automakers

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP) — A Commerce Department study of the government's 1981-1984 fuel-economy rules for passenger cars endorses an auto-industry claim that the standards are too costly for the gasoline savings they would achieve.

The study, done by the office of Jerry Jasnowski, assistant secretary of commerce for policy, is being reviewed by other adminis-

tration agencies. It was requested by the automakers, who pleaded their case at the department and elsewhere here.

At the request of the auto producers, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration — the Transportation Department unit that sets the fuel-economy rules — is considering whether to change the regulations. The agency may reach that decision in about two weeks.

But agency officials take the view that the Commerce study too readily accepts auto-industry calculations and ignores less costly ways that automakers could use to meet the standards than the ones they are pursuing. These officials also contend that whatever cost-benefit results such a study might show, it does not take into account the energy-conservation value of the fuel savings themselves.

The Energy Department, for its part, has supported the agency's fuel-economy standards in congressional testimony.

The standards, issued in 1977, require new-car fleets to average 22 miles per gallon in 1981, 24 mpg in 1982, 26 mpg in 1983 and 27 mpg in 1984. Under a 1975 law mandating fuel-economy standards, Congress set a 20-mpg minimum for 1980 models, and a 27-mpg minimum for 1985, but left it to the manufacturers to decide how to meet them.

Wage Insurance Planned in EEC

BRUSSELS, May 15 (Reuters) — Employment ministers from the nine Common Market countries agreed today to take measures to protect workers from the effects of an employer bankruptcy.

The ministers agreed to insure payment of outstanding wages through programs financed jointly or unilaterally by government, employers or workers, sources at the meeting said.

Irish sources said that the decision primarily affected Italy and Ireland because the other members already have such programs. Italian and Irish officials said that their countries would follow suit as soon as possible.

In general, the report noted, 1975 model compact and subcompact cars have depreciated about 25 percent while full-size 1975 cars have depreciated about 50 percent.

The department released the small-car data at a ceremony marking the delivery of two new, specially designed vehicles. The prototypes are equipped with safety features designed to protect occupants at crash speeds of up to 50 mph and to get at least 27.5 miles per gallon.

The Transportation Department's National Highway Traffic Safety Administrator, Joan Claybrook, has said the research vehicles prove that "small cars don't have to be unsafe."

She said that if all the cars on the road were replaced by comparable vehicles from the department's prototype program from 18,000 to 20,000 lives could be saved every year.

Explosives Seized in Paris

PARIS, May 15 (Reuters) — Customs officers at Charles de Gaulle Airport yesterday arrested a Jordanian and his Lebanese woman companion after 4.5 kilos of plastic explosives were found in their luggage. The couple had arrived from Beirut and were headed for Frankfurt.

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To Aid Station Owners

U.S. Drafts Plan to Pump Up Gas Profits

By J.P. Smith

WASHINGTON, May 15 (WP) — White House and Energy Department officials are drafting regulations that would give gasoline dealers and refiners bigger profit margins, thus adding to prices at the pump.

"When we take action, it could be as low as a fraction of a cent or a couple of cents a gallon," a senior Energy Department official said yesterday.

At the least, he said, the administration's final decision, expected in the next few weeks, will add a "couple of hundred million dollars" a year to the bills of U.S. motorists.

Oil industry analysts say that, for each additional cent in gasoline prices added at the pump, industry revenues increase by about \$1 billion a year.

The purpose of the gasoline price increases, the Energy Department says, is to provide higher profits for gasoline dealers whose margins have been frozen since 1974. The Energy Department also hopes that the new price hikes — which could be imposed by adopting a national or regional ceiling price — will make gasoline refining and retailing more competitive.

A draft of the proposed rules says that continuing price controls at still higher prices "should not be construed as a deviation from the Department of Energy's policy position with respect to the ultimate removal of all gasoline price and allocation rules."

At the Justice Department yesterday, officials said that the four-day gasoline service station strike, announced by a number of state dealer associations, appears to have been aborted. Gasoline station retail associations in California, Connecticut and New York have agreed to meet the standards.

Soviet Supply Craft Reaches Cosmonauts

MOSCOW, May 15 (AP) — The Soviet supply craft Progress-6 linked today with an orbiting laboratory in which two cosmonauts have spent almost three months.

Progress-6, which was launched Sunday, was the second craft to bring cargo to Vladimir Lyakhov and Valery Ryumin, the cosmonauts, who left Earth on Feb. 25.

Missouri, Indiana, and Iowa last week called on their members to begin a four-day strike on May 17. The Justice Department said Friday that its antitrust section might go to court to block the protest.

"At present we see no immediate need to go to court," said Mark Sheehan, a Justice spokesman. The dealers proposed the strike to protest Energy Department pricing and allocation regulations.

U.S. Drug Firm To Compensate Female Workers

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP) — Hoffman-La Roche Inc., a major drug manufacturer, has agreed to pay 400 women employees \$1 million in back pay to correct alleged job discrimination patterns, the Labor Department said yesterday.

Under an agreement with the department, the company also will adopt training programs and other practices to improve job opportunities for its women workers, most of whom hold low-paying positions, the department said. In agreeing to the settlement, the firm made no admission of discrimination against its female employees.

The settlement stems from a department review of the firm's employment practices that began in December, shortly before the company was awarded a \$9 million contract to supply pharmaceuticals to the Defense Department.

The department's Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs found that the company's female employees were concentrated in packaging positions that paid lower wages than the company's male-dominated chemical and production positions.

By presidential order, federal contractors are barred from job discrimination and are required to take affirmative action to hire and promote underrepresented workers.

U.S. Navy Ships Collide

SAN DIEGO, May 15 (UPI) — Two U.S. Navy ships on training missions collided in a Pacific fog bank yesterday, injuring seven crewmen.

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Rules Individuals Can Sue

High Court Tightens Law On U.S. School Sex Bias

By Linda Greenhouse

WASHINGTON, May 15 (NYT) — The Supreme Court yesterday significantly strengthened the U.S. law that bars sex discrimination in education by ruling that the law gives individuals the right to bring discrimination lawsuits against schools and colleges.

The 6-3 decision was hailed by women's rights leaders as an important victory. It also pleased the Carter administration, which had urged the justices to reverse a U.S. appeals court ruling that only the U.S. government, and not individual victims of sex discrimination, could seek to enforce the provisions

of the law, known as Title 9 of the Education Amendments of 1972. The brief submitted by the Justice Department had argued that the lower court interpretation would pose "a serious obstacle to the effective enforcement" of the law because the government lacked the resources to respond to every sex discrimination complaint.

Yesterday's decision, Cannon vs. University of Chicago, in which Associate Justices Byron White, Harry Blackmun and Lewis Powell dissented, will allow Geraldine Cannon, a nurse who was denied admission to the medical schools of the University of Chicago and Northwestern University, to proceed with her Title 9 lawsuit against those institutions.

Cannibals Procedure

Title 9 prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex by educational institutions that receive U.S. funds. The only enforcement mechanism specified in the law is a cumbersome administrative procedure, which has never been used successfully and which culminates in a cut-off of federal funds to the institution by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The U.S. District Court in Chicago threw out Mrs. Cannon's suit on the ground that the administrative remedy was the only one allowed. The 7th U.S. Court of Appeals affirmed, refusing to infer from the law's silence on the matter a private right to sue by individuals who believed themselves to be victims of discrimination.

The opinion is significant beyond the sex discrimination area. Many of the other important U.S. anti-discrimination laws are also silent on the right of individual victims to bring lawsuits. The right of an individual to sue under Title 6 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits educational institutions from discriminating on the basis of race, was at issue in last year's Bakke case, for example.

The Supreme Court found in favor of Allan Bakke, ordering him admitted to a University of California medical school, without actually deciding the issue of the private right of action. But the private right to sue under Title 6 forms such a central assumption in yesterday's analysis of Title 9 that in future race discrimination suits the issue is not likely to be regarded as an open question.

2 Million Walk Out In Italy Pact Dispute

ROME, May 15 (AP) — An estimated 2 million Italian public employees went on a 24-hour strike today, closing airports, schools, courts and most government offices.

Unions called the walkout to urge the government to approve legislation to provide higher pay and improved benefits this year. The employees have been without contracts since the end of last year.



TWO THAT DIDN'T GET AWAY — President Carter proudly displays the fish he landed off Virginia Beach, Va., on Monday. At left is Peter Decker, the president's boss.

Low Levels Reported

18 Exposed to Radiation at U.S. Dump

BEATTY, Nev., May 15 (UPI) — Eighteen persons, including 12 volunteer firefighters, were exposed to small amounts of radiation yesterday after a tractor-trailer loaded with radioactive waste caught fire at a desert dumping ground 110 miles northwest of Las Vegas.

The driver of the truck, which was carrying a shipment from a southern California plant to Nuclear Energy Co.'s nuclear waste dump, discovered smoke coming from his cargo. Unhooking his trailer, he drove 10 miles to Beatty to report the fire.

Russ Moore, a spokesman for Nuclear Energy Co., said that no off-site contamination occurred, but Gov. Robert List expressed concern that smoke from the fire may have carried uranium 238, which he said is extremely harmful if inhaled. Twelve radiation monitors from the Department of Energy in Mercury, Nev., and Las Vegas were sent to the scene.

Procedure Checked

Mr. Moore said that company and state officials were investigating whether the radioactive waste was improperly shipped.

A spokesman for Aerojet Ordnance Co., which shipped the waste, said that the cans of radioactive waste contained grinding sludge, which consisted of depleted uranium metal oxides and grinding-wheel particles.

Six employees at the nuclear waste dumping ground, garbed in coveralls, foot covers and masks, entered the truck to fight the fire, which a firefighter described as "like a small house fire."

Fire department volunteers, who did not wear masks, were called in after company workers used more than a dozen fire extinguishers in an unsuccessful attempt to quell the flames, Mr. Moore said.

The smoldering cargo was dumped into a 35-foot deep trench and workers using bulldozers covered it with five feet of earth. "There was no off-site contamination," Mr. Moore said, adding that readings revealed that firefighters received "very low exposure."

James Neel, president of Nuclear Energy Co., said that radiation in the fire was two millirems. Federal guidelines allow a maximum exposure of 170 millirems a year for the general population.

However, Mr. Moore said that six employees and two volunteer firefighters would undergo full-body radiation counts and that all would have urine samples analyzed. "I'm concerned that... smoke may have carried uranium 238, which is susceptible to being car-

ried in that form," Gov. List said. "Ingested into the lungs, it is extremely harmful."

He also said that the waste material was mixed in plaster and placed in five-gallon buckets picked up by Thomas Gray Associates, an

Orange, Calif., transportation firm. The governor said that he was told by California authorities that the radioactive materials are to be encased in concrete, but that Aerojet has been using plaster for several months.

Italian-Americans Get Backing From Italy for Influence Drive

WASHINGTON, May 15 (UPI) — Italian-American political, religious, community and cultural groups have agreed to form an international network to strengthen their political power and combat discrimination in the United States.

More than 600 participants from around the world attended a two-day weekend conference to discuss U.S.-Italian relations, the preservation of ethnicity and strengthening of Italian-American political power. The conference, the largest of its kind ever organized by nonreligious interests, was co-sponsored by the National Italian-American Foundation and the Giovanni Agnelli Foundation of Turin.

Speakers agreed that vigilance was needed to maintain ethnic identity in the face of rapid assimilation into U.S. society of children and grandchildren of immigrants.

Jeno Paulucci, a millionaire businessman and the NIAF's chairman, said that his foundation would set up a network of groups to monitor media stereotypes and coordinate grass-roots political activity modeled on the system used by such Jewish-American organizations as the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

Mr. Paulucci said that Vice President Mondale, who addressed the conference, had agreed to try to reinstate the White House Office of Ethnic Affairs and name an Italian-American to head it.

Mr. Agnelli, chairman of the board of Fiat, said that public hostility to the United States, prevalent in Italy in the late 1960s and early 1970s, had subsided. Richard Gardner, U.S. Ambassador to Italy, reported that relations between the two countries had never been stronger.

East Europeans Finding Freedoms the Russians Lack

(Continued from Page 1)

disent, but "the overall atmosphere is lighter and freer than in Moscow," a Western diplomat observed. In Moscow, a dissident is a pariah, usually shunned by others. But in Romania, a historian who had been jailed briefly on treason charges, then released after pleas by Zbigniew Brzezinski, the White House security adviser, was warmly greeted by two former colleagues, both party members, who happened to spot him in a museum.

One said merrily, "Hassan! Brzezinski got you out of the country yet?"

There is a startling honesty in Eastern Europe, a refreshing directness and candor about problems and shortcomings that Russians instinctively try to hide. Even under oppressive regimes, East Europeans seem more comfortable with controversy than Russians, more eager to hear contrasting views and less fearful of debate.

At a high school in Warsaw, this correspondent was invited to spend two hours with a class of 18-year-olds in an unfettered exchange of ideas that ranged over sensitive subjects, a session unlike anything ever organized in dozens of visits to schools throughout the Soviet Union.

"What do you think of Russia?" the Polish students asked. They wanted honest answers, and there were none of agreement with criticisms of curbs on individual rights.

"What do you think of the Polish government?" a girl asked as if to

invite an attack. "Do you think Poland is a satellite of the Soviet Union?" "Will the Soviet system change?" "Will U.S.-China relations change U.S.-Soviet relations?" "What is your view of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty?" "How important is the strategic arms limitation treaty? Are you for it?" "What was the American reaction to the election of a Polish pope?" "How do the Russians feel about the pope's visiting Poland in June?"

When the students were asked whether any of them wanted to study in Moscow, there were some wrinkled noses. More of them had visited the West than the Soviet Union. There was sympathetic laughter when the reporter told them how much time he spent in his Moscow office reading dispatches circulated by Tass, the Soviet government's press agency.

To a question of whether the Soviet Union had negative influence over Poland, a few heads nodded affirmatively, and one boy cited the censored press and television, calling it "uninteresting and one-sided, a remark that no Soviet student would have dared make in front of a teacher.

Toward the end, a girl asked the ultimate question: "Would you rather live in a socialist country or in the United States?"

"In the United States. How about you?"

Something Essential

She hesitated only for an instant, her face intense. There would have been no doubt in Moscow about the required answer. But Warsaw is not Moscow.

"I don't know," she said. The words were spoken with conviction, as a ringing declaration. They brought no shocked gasps from the others, no blinks of disbelief, as if it were completely natural to say that you do not know which world you belong in.

Perhaps inadvertently, the girl in the high school classroom had touched something essential about the people of Eastern Europe. Caught between two worlds, they are responsive both to their own

LATA to Reorganize U.S. Backs Restructuring of Air Group

By Carole Shifrin

NEW YORK, May 15 (WP) — The Civil Aeronautics Board yesterday granted temporary approval to a proposed restructuring of the International Air Transport Association while the board continues to decide whether IATA's rate-setting activities should continue to receive U.S. antitrust immunity.

Board members also decided to conduct an unusual "legislative" hearing to take testimony themselves on the economic justifications and international ramifications of possible disapproval of IATA's 30-year role in setting international airline fares and cargo rates.

The board set a schedule for taking written testimony, oral testimony for at least three days, and making a decision by Oct. 15.

Trade Functions

In the meantime, IATA can proceed with its proposed reorganization under which its members, 103 world airlines, can choose to participate only in its trade association functions such as baggage and ticketing, and not get involved in rate-setting. When Pan American World Airways dropped out of IATA this year, it said, for instance, that it would reject and participate in the trade association activities if the reorganization were approved.

Under IATA's proposed changes, member airlines participating in the rate-setting conference are also given some flexibility to meet low-fare offerings of non-IATA carriers. Under current rules, all member airlines were required to participate in both rate-setting and trade association activities.

The board also said that it has decided that many of the specific IATA resolutions requiring CAB approval — such as resolutions setting the size and content of tickets, sales forms, and baggage tags and setting procedures for confirming reservations and forwarding tickets — were not anti-competitive, and it

withdrew previous tentative finding of disapproval.

A spokesman for IATA, whose directors — the presidents of 21 member airlines — were meeting in New York yesterday, said that the group would have no comment on the board's decision until it studied the order other than to say it welcomed the action.

Enormous Response

The board's proceeding into IATA's activities, begun last summer, has generated an enormous — and mostly negative — response

from nations around the world at their airlines.

In its order, the board stresses that the IATA and others should not misinterpret the significance of its decision. Citing the serious concerns that it continues to have about many aspects and activities of IATA, the board warned that a final decision could be disapproval of the mechanism.

The board also held out the possibility that it could treat air transportation to or from the United States differently than air transportation that does not directly affect the U.S.

Student Tries Self-Surgery In Effort to Cut Sex Urges

CHICAGO, May 15 (Reuters) — A student who tried to curb his sexual drive with do-it-yourself surgery has astonished doctors with his efforts to carry out his own eight-hour operation.

The unidentified student, 22, first removed his testicles in a trial operation. Then two months later, he swallowed barbiturate tablets as an anesthetic, lay on his back and launched into major abdominal surgery to sever the nerves to his adrenal glands.

With the help of books and mirrors, he cut, poked and dug into his abdomen for eight hours, said Dr. Ned Kalin, senior psychiatrist at the University of Wisconsin Clinical Sciences Center. He was forced in the end to quit. The pain became too great as he tried to push his liver out of the way to get at the nerves leading to the glands, Dr. Kalin reported in the latest issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association. Doctors said that it was the first time such extensive self-surgery had been reported in medical literature.

Afterward, he tried to reduce his sexual impulses by taking female hormones, but he was still not satisfied and attempted the operation to sever his adrenal nerves.

The student — who had no formal medical training — had bled himself and went to hospital casualty department. He gave the astonished doctor a set of handwritten instructions on how to perform the surgery. Dr. Kalin said that the student resorted to self-surgery after failing to convince doctors that he needed to be castrated to solve his sex problems.

Dr. Kalin said that, at the time the article was written, the student was carrying out research into the possibility of administering a spin anesthetic to have another attempt at cutting his adrenal nerves. I thought that severing the nerve would suppress his sexual aggression. The student, who has since been declared to be a paranoid schizophrenic, said that his sexual fantasies decreased only temporarily after he castrated himself.

Afterward, he tried to reduce his sexual impulses by taking female hormones, but he was still not satisfied and attempted the operation to sever his adrenal nerves.

Study Calls Carter a Weak World Leader

William Borders

LONDON, May 15 (NYT) — The International Institute for Strategic Studies sharply criticized President Carter today for failing to assert what it regards as his proper leadership role in the Western world.

"Halfway through its term, the

High Yugoslav Ulcer Rate

PRISTINA, Yugoslavia, May 15 (AP) — An estimated 2 million Yugoslavs — nearly one-tenth of the country's population — suffer from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, a doctors' symposium that ended here Sunday was told.

Carter administration continued to present a complicated and at times inconsistent picture to the world," the institute concluded in its annual strategic survey, "Jimmy Carter's presidency continues to appear to be one that often lacks centralized means of translating differences of opinion into coherent policy."

The institute, also, blamed Congress for having "added yet another dimension of uncertainty" to the U.S. position in the world by increasingly quarreling with the president over foreign policy and causing fragmentation in the decision-making process in Washington.

The institute, an international research group based here, but with outposts in any government, is wide-

ly respected because of its political independence. The survey published today is a wide-ranging assessment of world political trends last year. The institute also came to these conclusions:

• For the industrialized West, the most serious security challenge for the 1980s is assuring the supply of oil and other raw materials from an increasingly unstable Third World.

• The Soviet Union has become a bit less active in places like Africa, turning more of its attention to its own neighborhood, with, for example, increased pressure on Japan and Norway.

• The revolution in Iran brought to the fore fundamental problems of development common to a much wider range of countries.

The institute used the example of Iran to illustrate its criticism of U.S. foreign policy. As the situation there deteriorated late last year, the report said, "The confused American response — a increasingly public debate as to whether to support the shah or begin cultivating potential successors, toying with the dispatch of carrier task force, the indecisive response to Mr. Brezhnev's statement — only served to confirm doubt among allies as to the Carter administration's ability to act as the effective leader of the West."

2 Christian Unite In Lebanon Join To Halt Fighting

BEIRUT, May 15 (NYT) — Lebanon's two major Christian rightist parties, in an attempt to stop fierce fighting between their private armies, today announced that they are to merge under a single leadership.

The announcement by the Phalange Party and the National Liberal Party was made after four days of clashes between their militia men in two Christian suburbs of Beirut that left 18 dead and 40 wounded, according to police. The fighters ignored several cease-fire calls by Phalange Party leader Pierre Gemayel and the National Liberal leader, Camille Chamoun, who is a former president of Lebanon.

The violence coincided with talks in Damascus between Lebanese President Elias Sarkis and Syrian President Hafez al-Assad on streamlining the Syrian role in Lebanon. More than 20,000 Syrian troops are the only contingents left in an Arab League truce force sent here 2½ years ago to end the Lebanese civil war. The Phalangists and the National Liberals fielded the main Christian forces that fought the Palestinians and Lebanese Muslims during the war and later battled Syrian troops.

The announcement said that a unified leadership for the two parties has been formed by Mr. Gemayel and Mr. Chamoun and that an executive committee is to be appointed to assist them. Although the move has eased the fighting in Beirut, sniping continued and kept the residents pinned in their homes. The clashes broke out Saturday in what was described as a power struggle between local militias.

Waldheim in Moscow

MOSCOW, May 15 (UPI) — UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim arrived today for two days of talks with Soviet leaders after concluding a Southeast Asian tour that took him to Vietnam, Thailand and Singapore.



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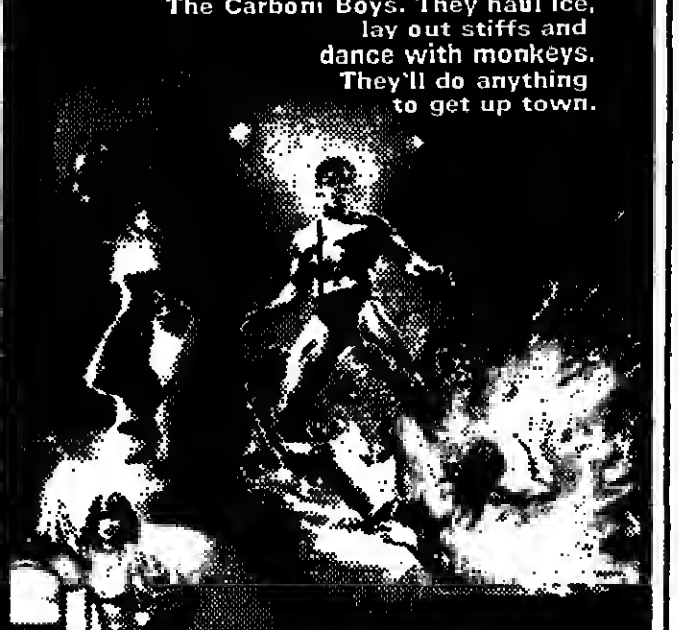
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Castro Plans to Visit Mexico for Two Days

MEXICO CITY, May 15 (UPI) — Cuban President Fidel Castro is to arrive in Mexico on for a two-day visit. The Foreign Relations Ministry announced yesterday.

It said that Mr. Castro had accepted an invitation from Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, but gave no other details.

"What do you think of the Polish government?" a girl asked as if to

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DEATH NOTICE

We announce with deep regret the passing of our esteemed colleague and friend

Stephen E. FIFE

on May 10, 1979.

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Music

Mandolin-Picking Reviving in Sicily

By Louis B. Fleming

TORMINA, Italy — Seven mandolins rose in a crescendo in a vibrant Sicilian tarantella. As the applause died, there was a new beat and the mellow notes of "Moon River."

The beat came from Jimmy Falzone, one-time drummer for Dave Brubeck, Benny Goodman, Les Brown, Jimmy Dorsey and Stan Kenton.

The baton was in the hand of Francesco Scimone, who once played the Latin orchestra circuit, on Boston to cruise ships.

The two Italian-Americans are playing central roles in this Sicilian city in the renaissance of the mandolin, an instrument that was not a part of its big-band background.

They are doing so with the cooperation of the local teacher, the pharmacist, the hairdresser, the policeman, the village clerk, the tailor, the local photographer — anyone who can pick or strum.

Decline Reversed

It was Scimone who persuaded the Orchestra a etto here to bring popular music into a repertoire that had been heavy on the traditional, and a decline in attendance at public concerts has been reversed. Now it is standing room only, and a five-piece combo drawn from the full orchestra is asked seven nights a week.

Plectro is Italian for plectrum, the pick used to play the mandolin, and they are much in evidence in an orchestra of seven mandolins, three mandolinos and a mandolin. There are also eight guitars, a bass viol and, sometimes, Scimone on the piano and Falzone on the drums. The programs range from Offenbach to "My Fair Lady," from the tarantella to "Arrivederci Roma."

"It is our recreation," said Pancrazio Gullotta in plain language. He has no complaints about the busy schedule. He teaches the at the elementary school by day and leads the five-piece combo at night.

The oldest member of the orchestra is Paolo Amintore, 76, a hairdresser as well as a master of the mandolin. On pieces such as "O Sole Mio," he plays with such fervor and delight that his eyes are in tears.

The musicians play in a tradition that dates to

the last century, when the artisans of Taormina gathered nightly with their mandolins. The instrument they play has evolved over the centuries from the ancient lute, and its familiar oval form was developed in Naples in the 19th century. The mandolin, the mandola and the mandocello copy the voices of the violin, the viola and the cello.

Flipped

Scimone was born in Boston 68 years ago, but grew up in Taormina and has divided his time between the two. He made headlines in Italian newspapers in 1965, when he was accused of having Mafia connections, but the case was dropped for lack of evidence. Now he runs a nightclub here and arranges music for and directs the orchestra. He can reminisce about a musical career that included study at the New England Conservatory and stints with many hotel and shipboard bands.

Six years ago, Falzone, 63, was on an expedition to see where his parents had lived in central Sicily. He discovered Taormina. "I flipped over the place," he said. "This is the place where I have come to die."

He shows no signs of slowing down, however. In his tiny apartment on a spine of rock above and behind Taormina, two closets are jammed with drums.

Once a week he and Scimone have a phone-in musical program on local television that is the hit of eastern Sicily. "I can't walk down the street without someone recognizing me," Falzone said.

"You should hear the touch I give 'Easter Parade' when we do it with the full orchestra,"

Irving Berlin marches side by side with tradition, however. The most popular piece in the repertoire remains a Sicilian folk melody from centuries past, "Vita na Crozza."

"Sicilian music is very difficult, some of it," Gullotta said. "It can be hard to play, difficult, like American blues."

The orchestra members gently placed their instruments in their cases and started home, leisurely strolling down the narrow medieval streets, past the piazza that looks over the sheer cliff to the Straits of Messina below and to Mt. Etna beyond. The trill and tremolo of the tarantella still seemed to dance in the cool air.

© Los Angeles Times

Energy

Ancient Greeks, Romans Used Sun

By Bayard Webster

NEW YORK (NYT) — The 1970s search for alternative energy sources had a counterpart 2,500 years ago in Greece and Rome, according to three California researchers, who say the search then was a search for wood, not oil.

An extensive study of Greek and Roman archaeological and literary records around the time of the birth of Christ found documentation for the extensive use of power to heat homes, baths, greenhouses and wood, the energy source, had become

the results of the study, by Borden, a classics professor at the University of California at San Diego, and John Perlin, an energy historian, will be in a book, "A Golden Age: 2500 Years of Solar Architecture and Technology," by Perlin and Kenneth Burt, a solar-energy researcher. It will be published

in August. The book is a century in several areas in Greece and Italy indicated that the ancient had designed and situated

to obtain maximum warmth from the sun. That finding attracted attention, Perlin said, because of the relative lack of interest in solar power at the time.

Investigations in the last few years by the California team indicated that the reason the ancient ad to solar-heated homes was a

lack of timber demands of ship and building, of wood products for use in the construction of

and charcoal for cooking and heating had caused Greek and Italian forests to become denuded.

It was extremely expensive. Architects of the time knew that

h-sited houses received maximum sunlight in winter. As a result, the oriented architecture was

ly adopted for individual houses and even for cities.

It also became the subject of spread comment. The Greek

wright Aeschylus, for example,

arl's Estate

ing Public

OMSEY, England, May 15 — Lord Mountbatten is feeling the effects of inflation along the common folk. So he has decided to open Broadlands, his

ntry home — where Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip spent their honeymoon in 1947 — as a tourist

ation. The 78-year-old Earl of Burma

l that upkeep on his estate has become a burden. It is a 12-room

rgan structure set on more than 5,000 acres of Hampshire

ntryside. The house is "a treasure

rove of beautiful things," said Lord Mountbatten. "It's a pity not

to be seen." He said that the queen, his

and Prince Philip, his nephew, would have to use the side door

now on; the front entrance is for tourists. Does the queen

l be for tourists. Does the queen

write that civilized people, unlike barbarians, had houses that

turned toward the sun? Pliny the Younger boasted that his villa

north of Rome was warm because it "collects and increases the heat of the sun," since its windows were

placed to catch the low winter sun. "We must design houses accord-

ing to climate," wrote Vitruvius, a Roman architect, urging that build-

ings be closed on the north side, with the main living sections facing

the warmer south side. Jordan and Perlin noted that the

ancient town of Olynthus, in northern Greece, comprised, entirely,

houses built on the same principles used today in "passive" solar

houses — those lacking solar collectors but designed, insulated and

sited to gather as much heat as possible from the sun in winter and

as little as possible in the summer. In Olynthus, which had a popu-

lation of 30,000, living rooms were on the northern sides of courtyards,

facing and opening south. The houses were of two stories, but the

southern wings were kept to one story so as not to block the sun's

rays from entering the main living rooms. In ancient Rome, the erection of

a structure that blocked a neighbor's sunlight was illegal. Jordan

said. He noted that such laws provided a precedent for recent pro-

posals for some areas of the United States for "right-to-sunlight" measures, prohibiting the erection of

structures that could cast shadows on a solar home. In the Olynthus houses, the

researchers found, the low winter sun streamed into rooms and was

absorbed by the adobe walls. When the rooms began to cool in the

evening, the walls radiated the heat. "Olynthus is proof that planning

for the use of solar heat was possible on a large urban scale in antiquity," Jordan said, "and it suggests

that solar design can be just as successfully applied to modern urban

settlements." Since Roman times, forest-protection laws, the development of

fossil fuel resources and the inven-

tion of new energy technologies have combined to relieve the wood

shortage that existed around the time of Christ. "There is a great

analogy here," Jordan said. "Now we're heading in the same direction

they were 2,500 years ago, and maybe we'll have to take the same

solar path they took." In ancient Rome, the erection of

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Turkey

Women Advance in Professions, but Lag Elsewhere

By Ruth Dantloff

WASHINGTON (WP) — Women's liberation may be a sign of Western enlightenment, but in Turkey women have made greater professional advances than in the United States, although on the whole Turkish women are not as well off.

Thirty percent of Turkey's doctors are women (the U.S. percentage is 11.2). In the United States, 52 percent of all judges are women, while the Turkish bench is 5 percent female (Turkey's Melahat Kucan was in 1954, the first woman elected to its supreme court in the world).

Turkish women have also stepped into such male-dominated professions as engineering, dentistry, banking and architecture.

In Western myth, of course, Turkish women languish behind veils at the beck of an over-sexed pasha. And by Western feminist standards, the attitude of Turkish women towards sex still smacks of the harem. But in the workplace she is out front.

The credit for women's liberation goes to Mustafa Kemal, the Turkish revolutionary leader better known as Ataturk — even though his attitude towards women left something to be desired. Asked what he most admired in women, he replied, "Availability."

Still, female emancipation was part of his plan to build a Western-style republic out of the shambles of the Ottoman Empire. On coming to power in 1923, he spoke out against the veil. In 1926, Turkey adopted a civil code outlawing polygamy and giving women equal rights under inheritance laws.

Afset Iman, an old-time feminist and eminent historian, kept Ataturk's house and acted as his hostess. "I kept telling him that women should have the vote as well, but we didn't get it until 1935," she recalls, peering at a faded photograph of herself as a young girl standing next to Ataturk.

Foreign visitors today are amazed to discover the woman's role in Turkey. To all appearances, it is a man's world. Few women are in the streets, while men are everywhere. That stems from a tradition of keeping women out of sight and also from a shortage of work (official unemployment is figured at 20 percent, but the figure is probably closer to 30).

"It's a Problem" Sevil Korum, a deputy in the Turkish National Assembly, readily admits that professional women are a small, educated elite. Half the women in Turkey are illiterate; the men's figure is 20 percent. "It's a problem," she says. "Fathers don't want to send their daughters to school."

While, Turkish modernization has brought education and opportunity to daughters of the urban middle class, those from small towns are often worse off than before. Old traditions — which may not have given them equality but did guarantee them status — have been undermined.

Still, an unappreciated U.S. housewife might envy the respect accorded Zulkade Alioglu in her

small village in Central Anatolia. "She is head of the household. She makes the decisions," says her son, pointing to the toothless but robust old peasant woman who rises at 5 every morning to milk the cow, draw water and do housework before going out to the fields.

Her husband died years ago, but she rules over the large family of three generations in a small stone house with a turf roof. When her husband was alive, there were times he sat in the cafe while she worked the fields. That's how it had always been in small villages: Women have worked harder than men.

"The contribution of women's labor in Turkey's development has been underestimated," says Nermin Abadan-Unat, president of the Turkish Association of Social Sciences. "Half the agricultural output of Turkey lies on the shoulders of its female population, who are still far from being able to benefit from the legal reforms implemented a century ago." His reference is to laws that prohibit job discrimination against women and required equal pay for equal work.

More recent laws require establishments to provide a nursery and a kindergarten if they employ more than 20 women, and day care if they have more than 100 women workers. Women also get paid maternity leaves of three months, and, back at work, time to nurse their children. But since 88 percent of Turkey's female labor force is in agriculture (and most of them are unpaid), such laws are mere pieces of paper to most women.

Rahsan Eccevit, the prime minister's wife, is determined to improve life for Turkish rural women. "Turkey has to get moving," she says, sitting in her modest office in an old house in Ankara. "That's why I started my volunteer women's association two years ago." The group hopes to reverse migration from the villages, which puts enormous strain on cities' resources and contributes to slums and social unrest.

One of the problems Turkish women share with their U.S. counterparts, she says, is the double burden of work and home. "Men must learn to help," she says flatly. "My husband helps me get the dinner at night. He lays the table and makes an excellent salad."

It is not that way all over. "Glory to God," exclaimed the postmaster of a small town in Anatolia when asked if he helped with the dishes. "My friends would laugh at me if I did. That's women's work."

Relations between the sexes here are based largely on the Islamic tradition of female submission to male authority. Still, women have achieved respect. Nahabat Boran,

for example, is a Turkish foreign service officer in Paris whose husband is being posted to Rome. "My husband would never ask me to give up my career and go with him," she says.

Conceivably, current unrest in Turkey could lead to a return to more militant Islamic values in male-female relations. But most Turkish women seem confident that they won't be returning to the veil.

"It's true, Turkish women have advantages," says Aysel Yanus, of Ankara's Middle East Technical Institute, where half the faculty and students are women. "We can choose any profession we want and still have the respect of men. But still there is no division of labor, so our jobs become a luxury. Our problem is to change that without

losing the traditional respect of men for women." Educated Turkish men may respect their wives' right to work, but certainly not any right to sexual freedom. The double standard is even written into law. A man can divorce his wife if she commits adultery once, but a wife can sue for divorce only if her husband is unfaithful over a period of time with the same woman.

Pressed, Turkish women acknowledge that such rules are unfair. "But the alternative is what you have in America — sexual anarchy," criticized one woman. "It's the cult of the individual run riot, undermining the family and society. Traditions are the glue of society. They may not make sense, but someone has to make a sacrifice."

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losing the traditional respect of men for women." Educated Turkish men may respect their wives' right to work, but certainly not any right to sexual freedom. The double standard is even written into law. A man can divorce his wife if she commits adultery once, but a wife can sue for divorce only if her husband is unfaithful over a period of time with the same woman.

Pressed, Turkish women acknowledge that such rules are unfair. "But the alternative is what you have in America — sexual anarchy," criticized one woman. "It's the cult of the individual run riot, undermining the family and society. Traditions are the glue of society. They may not make sense, but someone has to make a sacrifice."

for example, is a Turkish foreign service officer in Paris whose husband is being posted to Rome. "My husband would never ask me to give up my career and go with him," she says.

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Rhodesia: A Way Out?

The election of a black prime minister in Rhodesia puts U.S. policy in a crack. To reject the election, because it was held under a constitution giving whites special privileges, dismisses the impressive participation by a black majority and invites guerrillas to flout the people's will. Yet to embrace the election is to assure continuance of a war that will pose a merciless test to the fledgling regime. Lifting sanctions would do little good if, as is likely the United States does not then offer the major support essential to keep the new government afloat.

There may be no satisfactory way out of this dilemma, as long as it is posed in those terms. Policy then becomes just a test of political strength: for neither side can this be a bumpy prospect. That is precisely the appeal of the approach being taken by Allard Lowenstein, old Africa hand, former congressman and Carter-administration diplomat, and an observer of the recent elections. In an unorthodox yet promising initiative that reached the public in his House testimony Monday, he has been exploring a way to fee the Rhodesia debate from the sterile confrontation framework of the last year.

Lowenstein wants a U.S. "all-parties conference," that is, an American consensus on the goal of Rhodesia policy. He sees that goal as establishing and securing the democratic process in Rhodesia with the least possible bloodshed. It follows that the recent elections would be regarded as an authentic and valuable statement of the people — not necessarily an endorsement of the constitution as it stands or of the Muzorewa government specifically, but of the replacement of war by the electoral process as the way to determine the country's future.

If it is understood that this is primarily what blacks were voting for, suggests Lowenstein, it becomes possible to ask what further steps might be taken to bring about by political means the genuine transfer of power to blacks that black nationalism and U.S. law alike require. Such steps might include: a demonstration by Bishop Muzorewa that his government actually serves black interests; submission of the constitution, with amendments, to black voters (only whites have voted on it so far); and negotiations, leading to further elections, with the Patriotic Front.

Lowenstein is an operator, both in Washington and in Africa, and the administration, while respectful of his credentials, has kept its distance. Yet he would seem to be offering the administration an approach that could ease its battle with its American critics and serve its own Africa goals more readily than its own excessively rigid policy now promises to do. At the least his views deserve full debate.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Pump Too Far

A clever Southern California commuter beat the gas lines last week by taking a plane from one Los Angeles airport to another. That way of coping with the gasoline shortage won't work for everybody, however, and it is obviously time to start thinking about more practical remedies.

The main reason for the fuel crunch is OPEC. In the wake of the Iranian revolution, the major Mideast exporters decided to withhold oil from the market to keep supplies tight. At current prices, the world would willingly consume 3 or 4 percent more than the exporters are willing to sell. The international oil companies, the popular villains, are in fact no more than middlemen; they have been forced to limit deliveries.

Still, how can a shortage of just 3 to 4 percent translate into such long lines at the pumps in California and elsewhere? The U.S. government is empowered to allocate scarce oil among uses — like heating oil, diesel fuel and gasoline — and among users, by state. It has correctly given priority to insuring adequate heating oil for next winter, so the brunt of the shortage is falling on drivers. U.S. gasoline allocations, moreover, are based on past consumption — making California, where consumption has shot up, especially vulnerable.

Growth in demand alone does not explain the problem. Anxious drivers are topping off their tanks at every opportunity. People who usually buy 15 gallons once a week are jamming the stations three times a week to get a total of perhaps only 13 gallons. Furthermore, the station operators have no incentive to stay open. They can sell out their allotments during banking hours and go fishing. So three times as many visits are being made to service stations open much shorter hours. Small wonder there are lines.

Such "nuisance rationing" works, after a fashion. Californians are consuming 5 to 10 percent less gasoline. But it is hard to imagine a less desirable way of dealing with shortage. Thousands daily waste hours in line. Weekend trips are canceled. Most troubling, the public feels it is being sickered by government and by the oil companies — a feeling that will make it that much more difficult to shape a rational energy policy.

Is there a better way? The federal allocations to the states could be rejiggered to reflect current needs. The objection is that profligacy should not be rewarded. Ideally, states that have grown used to gas guzzling should be given no more than states that have learned to cope with less. But this seems an inappropriate moment to make such judgments. Any workable allocation system will be "unfair," if unfair means that some states will get more gas per person (car? driver? commuter?) than others. Common sense suggests that this immediate crisis should not be resolved by asking more sacrifice from Californians than New Yorkers.

The current troubles in California, moreover, suggest that simply forcing motorists to shop for fuel on odd days will not end the maddening lines and gas station closings. Many stations are resorting to maximum purchase requirements, to eke out short supplies, when what is really needed is minimum purchase requirements. If customers had to buy quite a lot of gasoline at a time — say \$10 worth — they would be unable to top off their tanks and could not get in line so often. This would not help motorists find gas on weekends or in the evening. The only answer to early closings is to require some stations to keep odd hours and allow them to pass along the cost in higher prices.

No amount of tinkering at the pump will solve the long-term energy problem. But the country can surely accomplish the more modest task — getting motorists to drive 10 or 15 miles less each week — without turning the gas pump into a symbol of chaos.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Offshore Islands

Why not a confederal British Isles? Or, if the term is disliked (though it is purely geographical) a confederation of North Atlantic islands? It already exists in practice: why not in the constitutional theory which is what the argument is about? If the English can live in Ireland and the Irish can live in England, doing all those things which are requisite and necessary, as well for the body as the soul, where is the problem? Not in any loss of sovereignty (for what that is worth) by either the Oireachtas or the Queen in Parliament. Not in any conflict of laws. Not in any confusion over passports. Only in a fairyland of misconception. The misconception is the Manichean view that either countries are completely separate or completely joined. That is not the case. Britain and Ireland are in neither one condition nor the other, and the ceaseless and profitless argument about Northern Ireland derives from a failure to acknowledge the admittedly unusual nature of their partnership and give it form.

It does not matter where in these islands

you were born. You can settle down, be a citizen, vote at elections, and play for Arsenal or Kilkenny. It does not matter (to a penny or two) which currency you use. You can read the Yorkshire Post in Cork or the Cork Examiner in Leeds. But there are two things that seem to matter. One is whether you salute the Union Jack or the Tricolor. It should be optional: either, both, or neither. The other is whether decent Protestant lads should take orders from the Pope... no such infelicity would be required, for Stormont would be revived in glory, governing Northern Ireland in temporal matters as the Protestant churches govern in spiritual. And if the root indivisibility of these islands were recognised, Protestants would no more take orders from the Pope than occupants of the southern counties from the Queen. It is surprising that two peoples, the English with a genius for constitution-mongering and the Irish with a genius for making metaphysics part of everyday life, should have found their joint task so bewildering, for it is a mixture of both.

— From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
May 16, 1904

NEW YORK — The Nashville American commented in an editorial: "It is said that the Tsar is to lend Russia \$400 million for war purposes, and will eat and drink less, as an example to his countrymen. If the situation grows worse he will probably resolve to wear only his old clothes and refrain from betting on the races. It is going to be a hard summer in Russia." In another mood the New York Evening Sun said: "Japanese success in the war is not so important as their success in future commerce might be; the yellow peril will be one of economic, and not political, domination."

PARIS — Serge Diaghilev, director of the Ballets Russes, has arrived in Paris, accompanied by the 70 men and women who constitute one of the most outstanding dance organizations in the world. Mr. Diaghilev, who has come to Paris more or less regularly for 22 seasons, has brought with him two new ballets: "Le Renard," a burlesque history with music and text by Igor Stravinsky, and "Le Fil Prodigieux" by Serge Prokofiev. Both composers will conduct their own works. Mr. Diaghilev has performed ballets against backgrounds by Picasso, Braque and Matisse.



S. Africa Enlists New Advisers

By Jack Foisie

JOHANNESBURG — Last year they were in jail, regarded as black troublemakers. Last week, Nkomo Mofema and Percy Qoboza were invited to advise the government on how to live for urban blacks can be improved.

Then there have been reports by the Wiehahn Commission recommending labor reform to allow black workers to unionize, and the Riekert Commission recommending an overhaul of the laws restricting black travel within the country. Both reports have been presented to the all-white parliament.

From all of this, it would appear that South Africa is about to make fundamental changes in its racist policy known as apartheid.

The reaction, as expected, has been mixed. White liberals generally hailed as "realistic" both reports, which were immediately accepted "in principle" by the government of Prime Minister Pieter Botha.

White union leaders denounced most aspects of the Wiehahn report and were particularly fearful about the proposed outlawing of job reservation for whites and the prospect that apprentice training for blacks will be expanded.

Equal Thoughts

"If an African learns to do the same job as a white, then he begins to think he's equal to white," a white electrician complained.

Even the assurances of Labor Minister S.P. Botha that changes in labor practices would come about slowly did not mollify the angry labor leaders. One of them, Arrie Paulus, walked out of a meeting, calling it "treason" for the government to accept the Wiehahn report.

Blacks have adopted a "wait and see" attitude — and with good reason. In one form or another, blacks have been listening for years to promises that South African leaders intend to move away from discrimination.

The first indication of change was made in October, 1974, by Foreign Minister R.F. Botha, who then was ambassador to the United Nations.

"A policy such as ours... is designed to eliminate friction and confrontation between different peoples, to eliminate domination of one group by another and to give every man his due," R.F. Botha said.

Some people considered the statement to be a defense of apartheid — but some black labor force in the white cities should be made up of retrained blacks from the countryside — is not tacitly admitted to be impracticable. But the government cannot bring itself to confess openly that the system is unworkable, so it has decided to provide blacks with 99-year leases rather than give them the opportunity of outright purchase. Whether the leases can be passed on in perpetuity is still uncertain.

bold step of inviting a cross section of black leaders to advise him on the thinking of urban blacks. By including such outspoken foes of apartheid as Mofema and newspaper editor Qoboza, Koorhof has defined his ruling National Party's practice of dealing in important ways only with blacks who are already identified with the white government — and willing to accept second-class status in South Africa.

When Koorhof was minister of sports, he shocked ultraconservatives of his party by advocating that whites and blacks could mix in sports, at least on the field. To take the beat off himself, Koorhof left the ultimate decision of integrated sports up to the teams, the leagues, the stadium owners and the police in each community.

The result of this "local option" policy has been mixed: In some areas, local authorities have ignored Koorhof's guidelines. In others they have followed them. The spluttering attempt to qualify "racially representative" South African teams for international competition has not succeeded.

Even where promises have led to change, such as in giving leasehold rights to blacks in their black townships, implementation has been slow. Some critics of the government assert that this is due to bureaucratic obstruction, for the civil servants are mostly conservative whites who see any change as opening the gates to ultimate black majority rule.

More often though, the process of implementing new racial practices is slow because of the need to weave through a maze of other, more restrictive, racial laws. For example, the government go-ahead on providing blacks with near-permanent home ownership on the outskirts of white cities was announced more than six months ago. But so far only one home owner has completed the process of acquiring a 99-year lease (all that the law allows) on the property.

It was orthodox white ideology that blacks could be only temporary residents near white cities and must eventually return to independent tribal homelands. That's apartheid — separate development, even if the homelands are overcrowded already. There are few jobs in the homelands because there is little industry, and the farmland is poor.

This fundamental tenet of apartheid — that the black labor force in the white cities should be made up of retrained blacks from the countryside — is not tacitly admitted to be impracticable. But the government cannot bring itself to confess openly that the system is unworkable, so it has decided to provide blacks with 99-year leases rather than give them the opportunity of outright purchase. Whether the leases can be passed on in perpetuity is still uncertain.

Los Angeles Times

U.S. Case of Jitters

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — America has suddenly been seized by a case of the jitters. The country is panicky about gasoline, worried about the economy and edgy over the coming arms limitation treaty with Russia.

But the explanation for this tremor in public opinion is obscure. Nobody, including the president, can do much except wait for a change in mood.

California, which shows the way in most matters of national mood, set in motion the great gas rush. Employment there has grown in the past year, especially among women driving a second family car. So there was more demand for a supply of gasoline that is down slightly from last year largely because of events in Iran.

Still the shortage could have been managed easily, except that word got out in exaggerated form. Monks by the thousands began lining up to top off tanks that were nearly full. Each little act of hoarding made an incident for the next. Excited stories were generated on television and in the papers, and the rush was on — first there, and then across the country.

Me-First Mood

It found the Congress wrestling with an administration plan for standby gasoline rationing. That plan had originally been demanded by a Democratic Congress as a kind of trap for the last Republican president, Gerald Ford. But with the me-first mood in full spate, what had started as a political game became hardball.

In the Senate, where states count more than population, the administration was forced to give preference to some of the wide open states with small populations whose citizens have immense distances to drive. That preference struck the House, where the big cities with mass transportation systems are fully represented, as unjust. So the plan was rejected. The president then challenged the Congress to come up with a plan of its own. Which, of course, as it has just proved, it cannot do.

Similar games are being played with respect to the two different kinds of fear about the economy. There is a fear of inflation, causing some consumers and business men to buy now rather than pay more later. There is fear of recession, which grows blacker the longer the inflation-buying goes on.

Policy-makers have responded with a curious reversal of roles. The great risk for the administration is more inflation. So the president's economic advisers, contrary to their usual habit, now urge the Federal Reserve Board to raise interest rates.

The great risk for the Fed is that it will precipitate a recession. So chairman William Miller, contrary

Eye on Pakistan

New Delhi Restive Under A-Restraint

By Alton Frye

NEW DELHI — "The old man doesn't know what he is talking about." Time and again one hears that contemptuous refrain from Indians discussing Prime Minister Morarji Desai's refusal to develop nuclear explosives. It is another sign that the anti-proliferation barbed wire is eroding in South Asia.

The United States has mounted new efforts to discourage Pakistan from acquiring a production base for nuclear weapons, but India remains the key to the entire situation. Only if New Delhi exercises restraint can one imagine persuading the Pakistanis to do likewise.

Recent discussions in New Delhi make clear that Indian restraint is by no means assured. Desai has declared frequently that his government will not repeat the provocative act of its predecessor in detonating a nuclear explosive, allegedly for peaceful purposes.

Desai emphasizes, however, that he cannot commit his eventual successors to such a policy. While no one has a good guess about the likely Indian succession, a number of possible candidates are known to differ with Desai's inclinations. Foreign Minister Vajpayee, for example, frequently points out that his faction has always favored building the bomb.

Many intellectuals and journalists, as well as officials and technocrats, do not hide their condescension toward Desai, especially when it comes to his suspension of work on nuclear explosives. There is no evidence that Desai's ramshackle coalition embodies a durable consensus for abandoning the course pursued under Indira Gandhi. What we are witnessing seems to be more a pause than a basic shift in India's technological evolution.

Indian Self-Confidence

Somewhat surprisingly, reports of Pakistan's movement toward a capability for processing material for nuclear weapons are received rather calmly in the Indian nuclear community. One reason for this is the widespread view that the Pakistanis are too disorganized to succeed, an appraisal that contrasts sharply with the vast — and warranted — self-confidence of Indian experts. But their contempt for Pakistan's capabilities may well dissolve into alarm in the coming months.

The endless disputations about India's nuclear future have a central point of agreement: China is the problem. Both as the major competitor for regional influence and as the principal threat perceived by Indians, the People's

Republic weighs most heavily on New Delhi's defense planning. China's reprisals against Vietnam for its invasion of Cambodia remind Indians of the rather casual attitude Peking has sometimes taken toward the borders of other countries, including India's. Vietnam's "lesson" began while Vajpayee was in China, a coincidence that increased Indian anxieties.

The latest commotion in India also amplifies New Delhi's concern about U.S. disregard in India's security problems vis-a-vis China. Coming so soon after normalization of relations between Washington and Peking, they let many Indians with the impression that America condoned China's presumption of dominance on the Asian continent. Seeing the link between normalization and great power politics, Indians were offended and worried that they were neither considered nor consulted. The fact that New Delhi has long maintained diplomatic ties with Peking did not prevent it from thinking its security might suffer from U.S.-Chinese rapprochement.

This concern has a specifically nuclear dimension. Indian authorities and commentators have been irate that the United States, while demanding that India accept full international safeguards over its nuclear facilities, raised no objections to plans for nuclear cooperation between France and China. From the Indian standpoint Washington would do better to resist improvements in the Chinese nuclear capability, which has stressed peaceful nuclear efforts. This furmounts further whenever there are hints of Western military cooperation with China, for example, the prospective sale of British jets to Peking. Reflecting a common attitude, one senior figure said: "We Indians recall Kissinger's asking how could you ignore a country with 800 million people that has the bomb, and we wonder whether the same thing would not be true in a country that has 650 million people — and the bomb."

Vital Voice

Ironically, the most vital voice for nuclear restraint may be the Indian military establishment. Although some officers are undoubtedly interested in the nuclear option, the prevailing military view is modernization of conventional forces.

Arrayed against this prudent military judgment is the opinion of those strategists and technologists who berate Desai for yielding to President Carter's anti-proliferation pressure. They often couple this charge with jarring critiques of what one terms "that banal generalization called Gandhism," denying that India's espousal of non-violence has any bearing on the decision to seek nuclear weapons.

So determined are some members of India's technocracy that they would probably welcome a breach in nuclear cooperation with America. Their hostility is now focused on whether the United States will fulfill its contracts to supply uranium for certain Indian reactors. If New Delhi rejects the safeguards Congress demanded in last year's Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act, should this simmering confrontation lead the United States to cut off aid, proponents of the bomb are likely to gain the upper hand in New Delhi. Forced to go it alone, albeit more slowly than with American assistance, the Indians would probably welcome a claim a larger relative share of national resources. Its elite members also expect to have greater influence over Indian security policy and, freed from insistent pressure for safeguards, could explore any technology they wish.

Obviously, it makes no sense to apply U.S. non-proliferation policy so inflexibly that the real effect is to strengthen its opponents. Both Congress and the president should know that this prospect is now impending in India. The United States will need creative diplomacy to avoid a thoroughly self-defeating outcome.

(Alton Frye, who is on the Council on Foreign Relations, wrote this article after a recent trip to India.)
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China, Japan in Pact In \$10-Billion Loan

OKYO, May 15 (NYT) — China is concluding a series of loan agreements with Japanese banks official agencies to borrow more than the equivalent of \$10 billion at very favorable rates, including a 420 billion yen (about \$2 billion) agreement with the official export-import bank of Japan.

Chinese bankers' mission here, by Bank of China deputy chairman and general manager Pu, will also sign a basic agreement later this week for dollar-denominated bank loans organized by Bank of Tokyo.

One of these will be a short-term or re-financing facility, of \$50 million at a floating interest rate of percent above the London interbank offered rate (Libor), a spokesman said. The other is a 4-year loan of \$2 billion 5 percent above Libor.

Foreign bankers here are watching these arrangements carefully, as these banks have apparently interest rates to the bone.

Lowest Rate Ever

his 0.25 percent is the lowest I've ever heard of in the market," an U.S. banker here "but on the other hand, there is distinction between stated and effective interest rates. We don't know what the latter are yet."

the 420-billion-yen loan by the Bank will be at 6.25 percent and run for a maximum of five years, according to an agency spokesman. The interest rate on loans is far below limits set by the Interim Cooperation Development. The guidelines for a lowest rate of 7.25 percent for a five-year export finance.

Ex-Im Bank official said that the loans to China, however, for resources development, mainly oil and minerals that they were untied to Japan exports. The Ex-Im Bank is "therefore exempt from ECED guidelines," he said.

loans are to shore up declining Japanese trade and to develop the Chinese economy, while the Chinese to pay for part of \$2.5 billion worth of plant acts suspended by China three years ago.

A Foreign Ministry official "but these loans will help to bring some life back into Sino-Japanese trade at a time when China is losing trade and loan agreements with Europe and the United States as well."

they have finally accepted our Ex-Im Bank official "But for the Chinese, to negotiate for a year or two is nothing — think in terms of centuries."

the basic Ex-Im Bank loan agreement, which will be covered by final agreement later to final details, has been under negotiation since last summer. Talks when the Chinese declined to accept a yen loan and asked for dollar-denominated loan instead of foreign exchange risks.

ench Output

Advances 1.5%

PARIS, May 15 (AP-DJ) — Industrial production rose recently in March, the national statistics institute said today. production index, seasonally adjusted and excluding the construction industry, rose to 132 (base 100 in 1970) from 130 in February. The index was 3.1 percent above March 1978 level.

Meanwhile, the Labor Ministry said that unemployment rose 2 percent in April with the number of job seekers rising to 1,339,300 from 1,270 in March. This follows a rise of 2.2 percent in March and February and of 2.3 percent in January. At the end of April, approximately 6.3 percent of the active population was unemployed.

Group of Ten Renews Borrowing Plan

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, May 15 (NYT) — The G-10 richest nations agreed today to renew for a further five years the special \$7-billion credit they first set up to help one another in 1962.

the decision to extend the so-called General Agreement to Borrow means that the major Western nations and Japan will continue to have relatively little need to borrow from the International Monetary Fund if they get into financial difficulties.

As a result, the IMF will have more money available for lending to the developing countries at a time when these poorer nations will need to borrow substantial sums to help them pay the rising cost of the debt they must import to sustain economic development.

the decision to extend the GAB taken by senior monetary officials from the countries, known as Group of Ten. They meet regularly to discuss international economic problems behind a thick veil of secrecy.

strictly speaking, these officials rely agreed to "recommend caution" for another five years to finance ministers of the G-10 nations. But the chairman, Karl

A Bank of Tokyo official stressed that the syndicated bank loans as well as "general agreements... frameworks for the final loan agreements still to be signed. Not all the details have been fixed."

China has concluded a fourth loan agreement with the Sanwa Bank for another \$1 billion, to be made to the Guangxi Building Materials Export Corp., said to be the first direct loan to a Chinese corporation by a Japanese bank.

Gold Rises To Record \$255/Ounce

From Agency Dispatches
LONDON, May 15 — The price of gold closed today at a record high of \$254.75 an ounce, compared with \$252.625 at the opening and \$251.75 late yesterday.

The previous record was set late in February at \$253.625. Buying was fueled by yesterday's announcement that the International Monetary Fund is cutting its monthly sales offerings to 444,000 ounces from 470,000 ounces. Short-covering ahead of today's monthly U.S. Treasury gold auction also spurred activity.

The higher opening was exceeded by a morning fixing in London of \$253.40 an ounce. Prices continued to rise with the afternoon fixing a record \$255.50, compared to the former fixing record of \$254.00 in the morning of Feb. 8. The previous highest afternoon fixing had been \$251.60 Feb. 7.

However, some profit-taking occurred in later trading so that the late price eased from the afternoon fixing to a level of \$254.75, a record high closing quote nonetheless.

South African mining house sources said the latest cut in IMF monthly gold offerings will give a psychological boost to the market. Gold Fields of South Africa Ltd. deputy chairman, Robin Plimmer, said that Soviet supplies in particular will have a major bearing on the market. There has been little evidence so far of Soviet sales this year and no indication as to whether annual sales of close to 400 tons over the past couple of years may be repeated in 1979.

Meanwhile, supplies from South Africa this year are expected to rise to around 720 tons from 703 tons last year, and the Reserve Bank is likely to maintain its policy of selling full weekly output, they said.

In foreign exchange trading, sterling and the dollar rose sharply as the market again became preoccupied by energy concerns.

Sterling posted the biggest gain, rising to \$2.0620 from \$2.0435 late yesterday, as currency traders scrambled to buy in short positions. As far as could be determined, the Bank of England did little, if anything, to check the abrupt rise.

The dollar rose to 1.9080 Deutsche marks, a high for the year, from 1.8998 DM yesterday. Despite reports of further sales of dollars by the Bundesbank, the dollar also advanced to 1.7250 Swiss francs from 1.7190 francs while moving up to 4.4070 French francs from 4.3912 francs.

While both U.S. and Japanese authorities have been saying that further appreciation of the yen is appropriate, the dollar climbed to 214.05 yen from 213.47 yen.

In earlier trading in Tokyo, the dollar closed lower in active trading at 212.675 yen, down from 213.85 yen yesterday. The Japanese Cabinet approved and sent to parliament a bill that would make sweeping changes in the foreign exchange and investment laws as the dollar continued to ease against the yen in Tokyo foreign exchange trading (JHT, May 11).

Otto Poehl, vice president of the Bundesbank, said governments are certain to agree.

Although none of the countries are likely to want to borrow from the GAB in the foreseeable future, Mr. Poehl described it as "a useful safety-net" and said its availability left the IMF with more lendable funds which other, smaller countries can borrow.

Suggestions that the size of the GAB should be increased were vetoed by the Carter administration, which fears Congress will not agree to a higher U.S. subscription, and by West Germany, which believes that expanding the amount of credit available to countries in difficulty will only encourage them to pursue imprudent policies and add to world inflation.

Mr. Poehl noted that the last few months have already seen a substantial increase in the amount of official international credit available for countries in balance-of-payments trouble, and which should enable them to bring their accounts gradually back into balance without adopting strongly deflationary policies that would increase unemployment and slow world growth further.

The IMF's lending ability has just been substantially raised

Algeria Says Oil Prices Too Low

Will Seek 20% Rise
At Next OPEC Parley

By James M. Markham

ALGERIA, May 15 (NYT) — Algeria will demand a 20-percent rise in oil prices at next month's meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in Geneva, according to its new energy minister, Belkacem Nabi.

"We consider that the price of energy is clearly below what it should be," Mr. Nabi said in an interview. "We think that the problem of energy is becoming more acute, and we think that the best encouragement that one can give to the launching of a program of energy substitution is to raise petroleum prices to a level that makes other energy sources profitable. We think that the politics of cheap energy is a trap."

Algeria, which exports almost 60 percent of its low-sulfur crude oil to the United States, has traditionally been in the forefront of OPEC nations demanding higher prices.

However, unlike other OPEC nations, Algeria has not raised its spot, or open-market, prices sharply above the cartel's benchmark price for crude of \$14.55 a barrel. But it is clear that the Algerians want to see an across-the-board rise by OPEC members next month.

Purchasing Power Down

Mr. Nabi, a longtime Director of Energy in the ministry, was named to head in March a committee he called the "extremely modest" price rises decreed by OPEC in the past. "Petroleum has lost more than 60 percent of its purchasing power in the last four or five years," he argued, because it is priced in dollars.

Since the death of President Houari Boumedienne and the choice of Col. Chadli Benjedid to succeed him, the top managers of the Algerian economy appear to have little altered their strategy for the coming years, though there is a new emphasis on tightening expenditures and credits. Heavy borrowing and imports of foodstuffs have put Algeria's total foreign debt at \$13 billion.

But the country's vast hydrocarbon reserves — 7.5 billion barrels of oil, 3.4 billion barrels of condensate, 1.8 billion barrels of liquefied petroleum gas and 100 trillion cubic feet of natural gas — have given planners confidence that the economy will continue to grow apace with its external debt. The nation's gross domestic product reached \$21.8 billion last year, growing an impressive 8 percent annually.

Sandis Opposed

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP-DJ) — Saudi Arabia will fight another boost in oil prices next month but will not expand production beyond its current 8.5 million barrels a day, Saudi oil minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani said yesterday.

However, Mr. Yamani said that "since supply cannot and should not go up, it is consumption which will make all the difference."

Meanwhile, one oil trader in New York who has previously acquired Kuwaiti crude said there were reports that Kuwait would reduce its \$1.80-a-barrel surcharge to \$1.20 a barrel.

But other sources, including some traders, said they understood that Kuwait would increase the surcharge to \$2.40 a barrel, bringing it in line with the lower range of the new surcharges Iran is posting.

In Kuwait, Oil Minister Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah today would not comment.

But he warned that "a substantial increase" in the price of oil will become inevitable in the fourth quarter because of higher demand by Western countries, particularly the United States, to increase their stocks before the onset of winter.

He adds, though, that the commodities industry is pretty much the same tumultuous world it has always been. Only now, "people are paying attention," says John Connehy, head of commodities at Merrill Lynch.

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But in the past, futures trading has shown itself notoriously open to manipulation by insiders and professional speculators.

Nonetheless, Robert Wilmoth, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, declines the "arbitrary and capricious government interference

At the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in Luxembourg on May 8, 1979, it was resolved that a dividend of U.S.\$0.65 per share be payable for the year ended December 31, 1978. In respect of bearer shares, the dividend will be payable from May 31, 1979 at any one of the offices of the company's paying agents on surrender of coupon No. 7.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Pioneer Raises Sales, Profits Targets

Pioneer Electronic Corp. has revised upward its forecast of parent company net profit for the year ending Sept. 30 to 12 billion yen (about \$56 million) on sales of 183 billion yen, from the earlier estimate of 11 billion yen profits on sales of 180 billion yen. This compares with the 10.24 billion yen net profit and 167.37 billion yen sales the previous year. The company says there is some concern over the decline in U.S. personal consumption, a possible increase in raw material costs and the uncertainty of the yen/dollar exchange rate. But on the positive side, it notes a recovery in the domestic hi-fi audio market after two sluggish years, and the company's efforts to develop and market new products and streamline manufacturing processes and product designs.

Chrysler Inventory Cut to Hit Profits

Chrysler will continue inventory reductions into the third quarter, which will adversely affect short-term results. However, president Lee Iacocca says this will have important long-term benefits for the company. He says Chrysler plans a major overhaul in its sales strategy, eliminating the system of building cars for factory inventory and instead, scheduling production to meet firm dealer orders. To eliminate the company's sales bank and complete the transition in the new ordering system, Chrysler has to "severely curtail" production schedules. However, the company's Omni and Horizon subcompacts "for all practical purposes" are sold out, with only a 24-day supply available. Production of these cars is limited to the availability of four-cylinder engines and to get these models to market in the shortest possible

time, the company is buying up to 300,000 engines a year from Volkswagen. He reports industrywide demand for small cars accelerated in April and early May, accounting for a 59.8 percent share of the market compared with 47.7 percent of the total market in the 1978 model year. This "wild fluctuation" in buyer preference is upsetting production planning, he says.

Daimler-Benz Sees 10% Sales Rise

Daimler-Benz expects sales this year to rise at least 10 percent from last year's 26.35 billion Deutsche marks. This, added to a "very likely" increase in auto prices means that the growth in profits should exceed last year's rise of 1 percent, outgoing chairman Joachim Zahn reports. He notes that this year's entire production of cars and trucks could be considered as sold, adding that there are waiting periods well into 1981 for some auto models. Dealers have been told not to accept new car orders for delivery in 1982. Daimler plans to invest over 10 billion DM domestically over the next five years, the biggest investment program in the company's history, most of which will go into turning its current delivery van plant at Bremen into a second major car assembly plant. The Bremen plant will produce the company's new subcompacts — known as the W-201. Investment abroad will total some 1.3 billion DM — of which some 800 million DM will be for its truck plant in Brazil. Mr. Zahn insists that the company has no plans to assemble its passenger cars abroad. "We are determined to maintain the made-in-Germany label for our cars. That label stands for quality cars and we won't change it."

Freewheeling Futures Trading May End

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP-DJ)

For 130 years, the commodity futures market had been a no-holds-barred arena — up until the spring of 1975, when the Commodity Futures Trading Commission was formed to regulate the 11 U.S. exchanges. Until now, however, the agency has been absorbed with internal problems and skirmishes with the industry, and has had only limited success in bringing the industry to heel. But all that could be about to change.

Last week, James Stone, the 31-year-old former Massachusetts Insurance Commissioner, took over as the CFTC's new chairman. And many in the industry see their freewheeling trading days coming to an end.

The reason for the apprehension is due to the reputation that Mr. Stone built as a tough regulator who had the insurance industry in an uproar and who won plaudits from consumers. Although he says he knows nothing about commodities, he promises to be just as tough with this industry.

Today, the CFTC delayed a decision on authorizing three new financial futures contracts after administration policymakers urged it to go slow.

The commission was to have ruled on requests from the Amex Commodities Exchange and the Comex for permission to trade futures on 90-day Treasury bills and from the Chicago Mercantile Exchange for permission to trade on four-year Treasury notes. But after the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board urged the commission to "proceed gradually" it decided to delay a ruling for an estimated three to four weeks.

The Treasury and Fed urged steps to insure that futures trading on U.S. securities will not interfere with the government's money-raising activities.

Knowledgeable commodities people expect big changes in personnel and policies at the CFTC. "I suspect we'll find less sympathy for the industry's problems once the commission makes up its mind," says one source.

Mr. Stone comes on the scene at a time when the commodities industry is undergoing tremendous growth but is beset by rumors of scandal and apparent improprieties. Recent cases involving wheat trading in Chicago and coffee and potato trading in New York "have been damaging to the industry," says Clayton Yeutter, president of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

He adds, though, that the commodities industry is pretty much the same tumultuous world it has always been. Only now, "people are paying attention," says John Connehy, head of commodities at Merrill Lynch.

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NYSE Prices Higher On Bargain Hunting

NEW YORK, May 15 (Reuters) — New York Stock Exchange prices edged higher slightly in moderate trading today as bargain hunters picked among issues depressed by the steep slide of the past two weeks.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 0.86 to 825.88 but declining issues outnumbered advances 696 to 689. Turnover rose to 26.27 million shares from 22.45 million yesterday.

Analysts noted that prices were sliding toward the close and said traders were evening out positions. Chrysler rose after its board voted to retain the 10 cents a share regular quarterly dividend and also declared a dividend of 68.75 cents a share in its preferred stock. Analysts said there had been speculation the company might omit the

common share dividend due to recent substantial losses.

Polaroid was a prominent loser. The company said it plans extensive layoffs because of slack camera sales. "Since the beginning of the year, there has been a slowing in the recent rapid growth of instant photographic sales," Polaroid President William McCune Jr. said in a letter to employees. Polaroid said although its sales were up about 10 percent in the first quarter, its manufacturing schedules for the year were established to meet a greater projected sales increase.

Companies raising quarterly dividends included CFS Continental in 8 1/2 cents, Merchants National to 35 cents, Mitchell Energy to 5 cents, Smiths Transfer to 25 cents, Tyco Labs to 25 cents, Girard Co. to 47 cents, Life Insurance of Georgia to 38 cents and Winkelman Stores in 11 cents.

Stock splits were announced by American Recreation, 2-for-1 and NN Corp., 3-for-2.

Stateman Group announced a 10-percent stock dividend and Dynascan declared a 3-percent stock dividend.

Briggs & Stratton raised its regular quarterly dividend to 30 cents and declared an extra payout of 26 cents, payable June 15 to holders of record May 25.

Autos firmed despite reporting a combined 13.4-percent drop in new car sales in the first 10 days of May. Some golds firmed as bullion hit a record high living in London. American Stock Exchange prices were lower with the index off 0.12 to 176.05.

Company Reports

Revenues, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Dresser Industries			
	1978	1979	
Revenue	845.00	734.00	
Profits	52.30	48.90	
Per share	1.35	1.25	
1st Half	1978	1979	
Revenue	1,640	1,400	
Profits	101.30	87.50	
Per share	2.62	2.24	

Hormel (George A.)			
	1978	1979	
Revenue	357.50	301.10	
Profits	5.98	3.96	
Per share	1.24	0.83	
1st Half	1978	1979	
Revenue	696.90	586.60	
Profits	13.51	9.17	
Per share	2.81	1.91	

Costs Patons			
	1978	1979	
Revenue	678.83	639.53	
Profits	38.43	46.95	
Per share	0.145	0.177	

Ranks Hovis McDougall			
	1978	1979	
Revenue	6,800	6,000	
Profits	7.10	7.70	
1st Half March 31	1978	1979	
Revenue	111,130	104,700	
Profits	6,160	6,380	
Per ADR	143.00	148.00	

Pioneer Electronic			
	1978	1979	
Revenue	111,130	104,700	
Profits	6,160	6,380	
Per ADR	143.00	148.00	

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 8)

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TERM LOAN

THE SUMITOMO TRUST AND BANKING
COMPANY, LIMITED

THE YASUDA TRUST AND BANKING
COMPANY LIMITED

THE DAIWA BANK, LIMITED

SUMITOMO MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY

BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS
TOKYO BRANCH

THE SUMITOMO TRUST AND BANKING
COMPANY, LIMITED
THE DAIWA BANK, LIMITED
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS
TOKYO BRANCH
THE LONG-TERM CREDIT BANK OF
JAPAN LIMITED
UNION DE BANQUES ARABES ET
FRANCAISES — U.B.A.F.
THE MITSUBISHI TRUST AND BANKING
COMPANY, LIMITED
THE TAIYU MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY
TOKYO MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE YASUDA TRUST AND BANKING
COMPANY LIMITED
SUMITOMO MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY
ASAHI MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
THE NIPPON TRUST AND BANKING CO., LTD
THE CHUO TRUST AND BANKING CO., LTD
THE MITSUBISHI TRUST AND BANKING
CORPORATION
THE SUMITOMO MARINE AND FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
TDH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

ARRANGED BY
CHASE MERCHANT BANKING GROUP

12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock														
High	Low	Div.	In \$	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Qual.	High	Low	Div.	In \$	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Qual.	High	Low	Div.	In \$	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Qual.					
12.00	11.50	0.50	10.00	4.50	15.00	100.00	12.00	11.50	0.50	10.00	4.50	15.00	100.00	12.00	11.50	0.50	10.00	4.50	15.00	100.00	12.00	11.50	0.50	10.00	4.50	15.00	100.00	12.00	11.50	0.50	10.00	4.50	15.00	100.00

1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352</
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From the speech of the Chairman, Mr. Luis de Usura:

"The first objective has been pursued along three basic lines: loans policy adapted to monetary policy, exceptional assistance to certain companies and solidarity among banks."

"By an active policy of adjustments to book values, an increase in the amounts passed to the reserves, an improvement in the dividend, insofar as possible, and a capital increase at a price of

Principal figures (in millions of pesetas)

Bad-Debits Insurance Fund	2.242	1.456		
Adjustment of value Investment				
Reserves =			24.461	21.961
Deposits			629.763	520.666
Bills discounted and loans			543.558	474.558

Branches and Agencies: 1,158, of which 20 belong to subsidiary banks.

"The Bank's organization shows a great ability to adapt to changes in the economic and monetary situation."

"Progress and restructuring in the Banco Hispano Americano Group, with promising results for the future."

Foreign operations, derived from activities both within Spain and abroad, increased by 33% considerably improving their contribution to the future.

currency advances. During 1978, Representative Offices were opened in Tokyo and

Subsidiaries and Joint Enterprises.

Capital was increased in November 1987 by a proportion of 1 to 9 shares, an

Portfolio and Fixed Assets. Banco Hispano Americano Group: previous year's figure, improving for generating future dividends.

Group, composed of all the companies of the Group, complement those of the previous year

[illegible]

23%	16	Dexlor	1	47	0	4	21%	21%	21%+ ¼	1½	5-16 Greyhd w/	8945 U	2%	1%	2 + ¾	22%	17%	Lactos	1.86	9.0	6	5	20%	20%	20%		
14%	9	DIGlor	.80	24	8	65	13%	13%	13%— ½	11%	7¾ GrogG Adb	4.6	6	15	9%	9%	9%	25%	13%	LamSe	1	4.3	6	15	23	22%	23 + ½
25	15%	DialCo	1.20	61	6	0	19%	19%	19%	6%	2½ Gthrly	10	9%	4%	4%	4%— ½	23%	12%	LowBry	1	5.8	8	30	17%	17%	17%	

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34%	27%	Otton	1.32%	4.4	9	22	30%	29%	30%	27%	22%	GulFOIL	2.05	5.6	6	2357	25%	25%	25%	16	25	19%	LeeEnt	.72	3.5	11	16	20%	28%	16
47%	33	Disney	.48	1.4	10	29%	34%	33%	33%	14	8%	GulRes	.32	2.6	7	42	12%	12%	12%	16	25	18%	Leeson	1.16	5.6	6	x31	21%	20%	28%
57%	1%	St. Louis	1.32%	1.4	10	29%	34%	33%	33%	14	14%	GulRes	1.32	2.6	7	42	12%	12%	12%	16	25	18%	Leeson	1.16	5.6	6	x31	21%	20%	28%

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33% 26 Donlv	1	2.6 / 9	20	27%	27%	27%	
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22% 11 Dorrev	.60	3.8 / 6	103	15%	15%	15%	+ %

44%	49%	DoPnt	0.4	0.5	3.5	1.32%	1.30%	1.51%	1/4	22%	14%	Handy	1.6	3.2	10	19	18%	11	1/4	17%	13%	Lifemk	1.48	3.1	5	17	15%	15%	1/4	
41%	42	DoPnt	pf3.50	8.3	5	42%	42%	42%	1/4	23%	14%	Handy	1.6	3.2	10	19	18%	11	1/4	17%	13%	Lifemk	1.48	3.1	5	17	15%	15%	1/4	
62%	53%	DoPnt	pf4.50	8.3	11	55%	55	55	1/4	41%	28%	Honda	1.80	4.5	9	114	38	37%	37%	1/4	86	75	Liget	1	7.2	2100	74%	74%	74%+1	
21%	16%	Duker	1.60	11	4	509	17%	17	17%	1/4	41%	26	HorBrJ	1.44	4.21	134	35%	35	35%	1/4	56%	43%	Lifemk	1.48	3.1	5	17	15%	15%	1/4

18	14½	Dun L	172	12.11	142	14½	14½	21	25½	Harris	.80	2.2	267	26	27½	27½	14	20½	17½	Lifton	pt 2	10	22	20	20	20
26	20	Dun	pt A1.2	10.	120	20½	20½	36½	20	Hersco	1.80	5.8	6	55	37½	21½	14	37½	16½	Lochis		4	769	20½	19½	18½
23	19	Dun	pt 2	10.	110	19½	19½	17½	10	Hortsmak	.80	7.5	5	26	12	11½	11½	24½	28½	Lochite	.60	1.5	12	26½	26½	26½
25½	21	Dun	pt B2.1	10.	110	21½	21½	22½	16½	Hortsmak	.50	2.9	11	4	18½	19½	19½									

[illegible]

15%	7	EastAlt	3	238	74	7%	7%	-1%
25%	22%	EsAir	of 269	12	13	22%	22%	+ 1/2
20%	15	EastGF	.60	47.10	145	17	16%	16%
21%	16	Hedrinl	1.20	7.2.5	53	16%	16%	16% + %
34	35%	HemMP	.48	1.8.10	111	49%	48%	48% - 1/2
29%	1%	HemCP		31	2'	1%	1%	
29%	19%	LoLand	1.20	4.5.18	271	27%	27%	27% +
26%	15%	LaPoc	.606	3.1.6	99	19%	19%	19% - 1/2
24%	19%	LouVGs	2	10.18	17	20	19%	20 +
19%	19%	LouVGS	2	4.5	87	19%	19%	19%


33%	23 1/2	EdsrdJk	.40	2.511	48	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2	15%	14 1/2	Hesin	p71.60	10:	1	15%	15%	15%	19	14 1/2	LUMES	.36	6.5	5	25	15	14 1/2	14 1/2
35	24	EdsBr	1.32	4.0	8	12	33 1/2	33	- 1/2	27 1/2	25 1/2	Hesbin	1.52	5.5	9	147	20 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	19%	14 1/2	LYNCSYS	.40	2.7	12	18	14 1/2	14 1/2
26 1/2	14	Edwrd	.60	2.0	4	13	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2	97	74	HewittPk	.40	7.16	727	90%	87 1/2	87 1/2	24	90%	MACOS	—	14	14	14	14	14

	24%	15%	EOS	.84	4.2	11	27	24	0%	24%	-	16		22%	15%	Holiday	.66	2.8	0	955	17½	17	17¼ +	V _e	21%	13%	MicAF	1	6.8	7	18	14½	14½	14½	
cavi-	8½%	3%	EIMeMo		4	79	7¾	3%	3¾					29% ^b	15	Hedys.				15	14½	13%	15%-	V _e	14	8%	MacDrn	.40	4.5	73	58	8%	8%	B-10	
nthers	11½%	0	EMM of 25k				4	8¼	8¼	8¼ =	G			11½	9%	HrnsG pfl.10	11.	1	9	10½	18	10½+	V _e	15	6%	Mackie	.40	5.1	6	16	9%	9%	Pt-2		

28%	16%	EmeryA	1.3	5.3	11	40	35%	33%	33%	17	5%	2%	Horizon	-	-	323	4%	4%	41%+	33%	26%	MalenH	94	3.5	9	9	27%	27%	27%	
45	30%	Emhart	2.20	0.1	6	33	36%	36%	36%	16	34%	24%	HeeCo	50	1.8	11	354	27%	27%	27%	13%	8%	MonnH	308	3.0	2	9	18%	18%	18%
15%	13%	EmpCo	1.40	10	7	1	13%	13%	13%	16	27	13%	HostCo	40	4.5	6	64	13%	13%	13%	14%	6%	MonnL	30	3.2	15	49	9%	8%	94%+

[illegible]

32%	23%	Esmerik	1.84	7.2	7	114	20	25%	25%	33%	14%	Human	25	2.6	13	264	28	26%	26%	68%	56%	MATHIA	3.20	5.3	11	180	60%	60	40	100
15%	0%	Esseire	60	4.2	6	10	14%	14%	14%	34%	21%	Human	25	11	35	22%	22%	22%	22%	25%	15%	MATHIA	1.54	7.1	8	114	17%	17%	17%	17%
17%	0%	EsseireCh	70	5.6	5	12	12%	12%	12%	14%	10%	Human	25	29	10	13%	13%	13%	13%	35%	26%	MATHIA	1.80	5.5	6	1470	32%	23%	22%	22%




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CALL YOUR BOSS IN BOSTON AFTER YOU READ THIS AD.

Doing business by phone is smart. You can tell your boss what's happening when it's happening. And you won't have to wait a day to come to a meeting of the minds.

But before you place that call, check to see whether your hotel has Teleplan—a low-cost way to call home. If so, go ahead and call because the surcharge fee will be reasonable. In other hotels that offer International Dialing, dial a short call, from your room or through the hotel switchboard, and ask your boss to call you back. There's no 3-minute minimum charge, and the surcharge will be small. Also, you pay for the call-back with dollars on your office phone bill. Surcharges on credit card and collect calls are usually minimal.* At the post office and other telephone centers—no surcharge at all.

Now, call your boss. And when you tell him how you did it, he'll think you're smart.

 **Bell System**

*Not all countries are included. See your telephone directory for details.

NEW YORK, May 15 — Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	May	Year Ago
Wheat	1.00	1.00
Wheat No. 1	1.00	1.00
Wheat No. 2	1.00	1.00
Wheat No. 3	1.00	1.00
Wheat No. 4	1.00	1.00
Wheat No. 5	1.00	1.00
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Wheat No. 100	1.00	1.00

COMMODITY INDICES

May 15, 1979

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U.S. Commodity Prices

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By Eugene T. Maleska



	C	F	N.A.	MADRID	C	F
ALGARVE	-	-	N.A.	MILAN	26	Fair
AMSTERDAM	23	Mist	N.A.	MOSCOW	29	Cloudy
ANKARA	16	61	Cloudy	MILAN	23	73
ATHENS	20	48	Overcast	MONTREAL	17	63
BERLIN	-	-	N.A.	MOSCOW	24	25
BIRMINGHAM	23	71	Cloudy	HAUS	25	Overcast
BREGLADA	25	77	Fair	NEW YORK	16	68
BRUSSELS	26	79	Fair	NICE	23	77
BURCHAREST	22	72	Overcast	SOLO	14	57
BUDAPEST	23	72	Fair	PARIS	25	77
CASABLANCA	23	73	Fair	PRAGUE	22	71
COPENHAGEN	21	70	Fair	ROME	23	72
COSTA DEL SOL	23	73	Fair	SOFIA	25	Overcast
DUBLIN	12	53	Rain	STOCKHOLM	18	64
EDINBURGH	15	59	Cloudy	TEHRAN	21	N.A.
FLORENCE	23	72	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	26	77
FRANKFURT	23	72	Fair	TOKYO	15	59
GENEVA	-	-	Mist	TUNIS	22	72
GOSWELSKI	23	73	Overcast	VIENNA	21	70
ISTANBUL	19	61	Cloudy	WARSAW	23	72
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	-	N.A.
LISBON	27	81	Fair	ZURICH	18	64
LONDON	17	57	Fair			
LOS ANGELES	14	59	Cloudy			

Yesterdays' readings U.S. and Canada at 1700.

ADVERTISEMENT

[illegible]

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"

*I didn't TELL you about the busted window 'cause

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